

General Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1817.

NO. 36...912.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.
The terms are **TWO DOLLARS** and **FIFTY CENTS** per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Spencer, use of James Barroll, Susan Seth, executrix of William E. Seth, and William A. Leonard, and Elizabeth Leonard, executrix of John C. Leonard, against Henry Thomas, will be sold for cash on **TUESDAY**, the 6th day of May next, at the Court House door, in Easton, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Life Estate of Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at Easton-Point—taken, and to be sold to satisfy the above claims, interest and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.
april 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhead, John Stevens, sen., Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdle, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on **WEDNESDAY** the 7th day of May next, at the dwelling of the said Darden, at eleven o'clock A. M. one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four tables and one desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.
april 22.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, James B. Ringgold, and the State use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on **WEDNESDAY** the 7th day of May next, at the residence of the said Darden, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Tug's Ridge," "Bennett's Freshes," and "Balden," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, near the late Mr. Abbott's mill, and also adjoining the mill owned by Isaac Cox, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the said writs, damages, more or less—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.
april 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an Order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court for Queen-Anne's County,
WILL be offered at public sale, in Centreville, on **Tuesday** the 13th day of May next, all the Personal Estate of **Samuel I. Bannister**, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased—consisting of Merchandise, (Dry Goods & Groceries) sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one second hand Gig, a few Shares in the City Bank of Baltimore; also sundry articles too numerous to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and will continue day after day until all the property is sold, and the terms thereof will be made public on the day of its commencement, by

ELIPHALET MEEDS, Esq. for Samuel I. Bannister, dec'd.
april 29.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland—
THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on **Thursday** the 15th day of May next, at Chaplain's tavern, in the town of Centerville, Queen-Anne's county—the **REAL ESTATE** of **James Kent**, deceased, consisting of all that tract or parcel of LAND, called "Kent's Reserve," containing 2063 acres, more or less; part of a tract called "Chesterfield Addition," containing 70 acres, more or less; and part of another tract adjoining thereto called "Pascal's Chance," containing 11 acres, more or less, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county: Also, a Lot of Ground and store house and other houses thereon, in the town of Centerville, in the county aforesaid.—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
april 29.

For sale.

THE subscriber will sell all her property in the town of Easton, consisting of a LOT fronting on Washington and West streets, and situated nearly opposite the Fountain Inn. The improvements thereon are a large and commodious dwelling, kitchen, smoke-house, and an excellent well of water. A LOT on South street, on which is a large framed stable. Also, a LOT on South street, containing four acres of Land.—As it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase the above property, will previously view it, it is not deemed necessary to say any thing concerning it. The above property will be offered at public sale, on **Tuesday** the 27th of May next, if not previously disposed of at private sale. For terms apply to **Thomas Hayward, Esq.** or to **Samuel Nicols, Esq.** Easton.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.
april 22.

In obedience to a Decree

OF the Judges of Caroline county court, to me directed, dated the 6th of March, 1817—I will sell on **Monday** the 26th day of May next, on the premises, to the highest bidder on twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale with interest thereon—the **FARM** lately the residence of **William Fountain**, deceased, lying in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, situated on Tuckahoe Creek. This farm contains about 270 acres, is well improved, and has a very valuable shad and herring fishery on it.—A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale.

The creditors of the above named Wm. Fountain are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of William Fountain.
april 29.

In obedience to a Decree

OF the Judges of Caroline county court, dated the 6th of March, 1817, to me directed—I will sell on **Wednesday** the 28th of May next, on the premises, at twelve months credit, to the highest bidder, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, all the **REAL ESTATE** of **John Harvey**, consisting of a Farm lying on the main road leading from Potter's Landing to Marshhope Bridge, containing about two hundred acres. This Farm is in a tolerable state of repair, and is convenient to mill and market. A plot of the above Lands will be shown on the day of sale.

The creditors of the above named John Harvey are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Harvey.
april 29.

For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have been many species of it discovered. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

CHARLES D. BARROW.
april 22.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.
I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—

All that **FARM**, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that **FARM**, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son **WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun.** Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot county. april 8.

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offering themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction: therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to **PETER DEXTER, Esq.** (Easton) or **Mr. JOHN KIMM, (Ray-Side)** either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.

We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement.

Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.

JOSIAH MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.
april 8.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,

April 15, 1817.

AN election for sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this Institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house in Gay street, on **MONDAY**, the 24 day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. STERRETT, Cash'r.

The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled, "An act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore," is published for the information of Stockholders.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends in the City Bank of Baltimore, shall be semi-annually declared in the months of March and September; and be made payable in the months of April and October."

"And be it enacted, That hereafter thirteen members of the old Board, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Directors of the City Bank at each next succeeding election."

"And be it enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

april 22.

New Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.

1st & 2d part of vol. IX of the above work is received at the Star office—subscribers will call without delay for their copies.

april 15.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

SUPERIOR,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

WILL commence running from Easton-Point to Baltimore, on **Thursday** the 13th inst at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every **Sunday**, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she will continue during the season.

The Schooner is in complete order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the reception of Grain, &c. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the office at the Point.

The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton—where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, March 4.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

General Benson.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

WILL leave Easton-Point on **Monday** the 2d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on **Thursday** the 6th of March, at the same hour: and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The Sloop **GENERAL BENSON** is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Publics obedient serv't.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:

SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

To amend the act, "authorising the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the ninth section of the act, entitled "An act authorising the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be construed to extend only to houses, or other buildings occupied by an order of an officer or agent of the United States, as a place of deposit for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States; and that, in acting on all claims arising under the aforesaid ninth section, as well as those whereon commissions are now returned and remain undecided as those on which commissions may be hereafter executed, it shall be the duty of the commissioner appointed in virtue of the act aforesaid, carefully to examine and investigate the same, and to report the facts in such case to Congress as soon as may be, that such provision may be made for the relief of the respective claimants, as shall be deemed just and proper.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said commissioner shall, in all cases in which the claim to compensation or indemnity shall exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, award a commission to some one or more discreet commissioners near the places where the witnesses reside, who shall, before they proceed to act, take an oath or affirmation before some officer authorized by law to administer the same, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties assigned to them in said commission, to the best of their judgment; and the said commissioner shall accompany said commission with direction as to the examination of witnesses, on oath or affirmation, which the said commissioner or commissioners so acting are hereby authorized to administer; which said commission, when executed, together with the examinations taken in pursuance thereof, shall be enclosed, sealed, and returned by mail to the office of the said commissioner. **PROVIDED HOWEVER,** That in acting on examinations taken by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment, the said commissioner shall be authorized, in all cases where he shall adjudge the facts not to be sufficiently disclosed to allow a just decision between the claimants and the United States, to award a new commission as aforesaid; and, also, in all cases in which the said commissioner shall deem it proper to appoint an agent to act in behalf of the United States, in executing said commissions; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner or commissioners taking evidence in any case, to make enquiry whether any evidence may be had which may be favourable to the interest of the United States, and to take such evidence and transmit the same to the said commissioner in like manner.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That any person in the late war aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the loss of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by imprisonment or capture, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be

incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, shall be, and are hereby extended to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes, subsequent to the eighteenth day of February, and prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, in the same manner as if lost, captured or destroyed in the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all claims allowed by said commissioner, of two hundred dollars or upwards, shall be revised by the Secretary of War, on statements of the facts made to him by the aforesaid commissioner, and may be confirmed or rejected; and the amount of all claims allowed by the aforesaid commissioner, less than two hundred dollars, and those of two hundred dollars and upwards, if confirmed by the Secretary of War, shall be paid in the manner prescribed in the tenth and fourteenth sections of the act to which this is an amendment.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the S. nate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no Plaster of Paris the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the same article, shall be imported into the United States, in any foreign vessels. And all Plaster of Paris imported or attempted to be imported into the United States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the vessel in which the same may be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Master of Paris vessel, and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, and distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: **Provided nevertheless,** That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which have now in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to declare that fact by his proclamation, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such proclamation cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation, or its dependencies discontinuing such regulations.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making provision for the support of the military establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; for the Indian department; for fortifications; for the ordnance department; for armories; for arsenals and magazines; for the expenses of the public buildings at West Point; and for the purchase of maps, plans, books, and instruments for the military academy at said place, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million four hundred and thirty three thousand eight hundred and seventy two dollars.

For subsistence, including the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated to that object by an act of this session, one million one hundred and ninety three thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For forage for officers, sixty eight thousand three hundred and twenty four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, thirty two thousand dollars.

For clothing, six hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and eighty one dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, one hundred and ninety one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For fulfilling contracts already entered into for cannon and shot, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing arsenals already commenced, including that at Pittsburg, and not including that at Frankfort, one hundred and thirty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing materials for carriages for cannon and caissons, thirty nine thousand dollars.

For fulfilling a contract for salt petre with John P. Boyd, a sum not exceeding forty three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For armories, three hundred and seventy seven thousand three hundred and sixty seven dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For fortifications, eight hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the Indian department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the war office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of plans, maps, books, instruments, fuel and stationary for the military academy; repairing buildings at West Point, and for transportation and tow boats, sixteen thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

That the sums hereby appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

N. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Isaac Lawrence and others, merchants, residing in the city of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to Isaac Lawrence, Gilbert Aspinwall, John Shaw, George Rossier and Rankel, John B. Desdouty by his executor, John S. Roulet, Isaac Rogel, Joseph Bruckard, Robert Stewart, Joseph Winger, Robert Bowne, Peter Blackie, Peter Kemble for Governor and Kemble, Abraham Ogden, Robert H. Bowne, William Hill, A. L. Stewart, Nathan M'Vicker, William Radcliff, J. L. Stembach, Felconer and Stewart, J. F. Longchamp, Alexander M'Gregor, William Maxwell, James Thompson, John R. Murray, Martin Hoffman, Archibald M'Vicker, and Wait and Pierce, merchants, now or lately residents of the city of New York, and of Salem, the amount of their several debentures, which were issued to the persons above mentioned, in their own rights, or held by them as legal representatives or assignees of the persons to whom such debentures were originally issued, by Joshua Sands, when collector of the customs for the port of New York, and by Joseph Hiller, when collector of Salem and Beverly, for the payment of the drawbacks of duties on merchandise exported to New Orleans, between the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred. **PROVIDED HOWEVER,** That satisfactory proof be first given to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the goods, wares and merchandise, on which the drawback of duties is here allowed, were landed at New Orleans.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the sum of twenty two thousand dollars, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the debentures above mentioned.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Lee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of New York be, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to liquidate and adjust the duties on certain cotton goods imported by Henry Lee, into the said port of New York, in the month of July last, in the ship *Portea*, a foreign bottom from Calcutta, at the same rate as if the said goods had been imported in a vessel belonging to the United States, with the addition of ten per centum on the amount of said duties, any thing in an act entitled "An act to regulate imports and tonnage," passed April 27th, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent of Common Schools reports to the Legislature, that "there are within the State, exclusive of the city and county of New York, at least five thousand Common Schools, which have been organized and kept up under the act for their establishment, and the number of children annually taught in them, exceeds two hundred thousand. The sum distributed the last year from the Common School fund, was about 63,000 dollars."

Albany Argus.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are now published in this State, ninety newspapers, including six published semi-weekly from daily offices. Of these, eight are printed daily, eight semi-weekly, and the residue once a week. This is probably a greater number than is published in the whole of Europe, if we except those published in the city of London.

Ibid.

MILITIA OF NEW-YORK.

The Adjutant General's annual report made to the Legislature, furnishes the following aggregate of the different descriptions of militia in this State. It is exclusive of about 20 companies, from which no returns were received.

Infantry, 97,639

Artillery, 6,434

Cavalry, 2,807

Total, 106,880

DISPATCH IN PRINTING.

A new Novel lately received from England, entitled "THE PASTOR'S FIRE-SIDE," by Miss Porter, in two volumes, making together 628 close printed pages, was put into the hands of the Printers on Wednesday morning, and delivered by them complete to the Bookseller on the Tuesday morning following, in time to permit him to offer it for sale by 6 o'clock—a little over four days and a half—a dispatch in the line of our profession seldom equalled.

N. Y. Ad.

The long expected correspondence of Dr. Franklin has lately been published in London, and we observe from a notice contained in a Paris paper, that it has been translated and re-published in France.—We are promised it in process of time, in this country; but the intended publisher, having secured the copy right of the work, seems to protect at his leisure. The following letter, which is one of the collection is from a London paper.

To William Strahan, Esq. King's Printer, London.

PASSY, Aug. 19, 1784.

Dear Friend,

I received your kind letter of April 17. You will have the goodness to place my delay in answering, to indisposition and of business, and excuse it. I have now that letter before me; and my son, whom you may formerly remember a little scholar at Mr. Elphinstone's, purposing to set out in a day or two on a visit to his father in London, I set down to scribble a little to you, first recommending him as a worthy young man, to your civilities and counsels.

You press me much to come to England. I am not without strong inducements to do so; and the fund of knowledge you promise to communicate to me, is an addition to them, and no small one.—At present it is impracticable. But when my grandson returns, come with him. We will talk the matter over, and perhaps you may take me back with you. I have a bed at your service, and will try to make your residence while you can stay with us, as agreeable to you, if possible, as I am sure it will be to me.

You "fairly acknowledge, that the late war terminated quite contrary to your expectation." Your expectation was ill founded; for you would not believe your old friend who told you repeatedly, that by those measures, England would lose her colonies, as Epictetus warned, in vain, his master that he would lose his leg. You believed rather the tales you heard of our poltroonery, and impotence of body and mind. Do you not remember the story you told me, of the Scotch sergeant who met with a party of forty American soldiers, &c, though alone, disarmed them all, and brought them in prisoners? a story almost as improbable as that of the Irishmen who pretended to have alone taken, & brought in, five of the enemy by surrounding them. And yet my friend, sensible and judicious as you are, but partaking of the general infatuation, you seemed to believe it.

The word *general* put me in mind of a general, your General Clarke, who had the folly to say, in my hearing at Sir John Pringle's that with a thousand British grenadiers, he would undertake to go from one end of America to the other, and geld all the males, partly by force and partly by a little coaxing. It is plain he took us for a species of animals very little superior to brutes. The parliament too believed the stories of a another foolish General, I forget his name, that Yankees never felt cold. Yankee was understood to be a sort of Yahoo, and the parliament did not think the petitions of such creatures were fit to be received and read in so wise an assembly. What was the consequence of this monstrous pride and insolence? You first sent small armies to subdue, believing them more than sufficient, but soon found yourselves obliged to send greater; these whenever they ventured to penetrate our country beyond the protection of their ships, were either repulsed or obliged to scamper out, or were surrounded, beaten and taken prisoners. An American planter who had never seen Europe, was chosen by us to command our troops, and continued during the whole war. This man sent home to you one after another, five of your best Generals baffled, their heads bare of laurels, disgraced even in the opinion of their employers. Your contempt of our understandings, in comparison with your own, appeared to be not much better founded than that of our courage, if we may judge by this circumstance, that in whatever court of Europe a Yankee negotiator appeared, the British minister was routed, put in a passion, picked a quarrel with your friends, and was sent home with a flea in his ear. But after all, my dear friend, do not imagine, that I am vain enough to ascribe our success to any superiority in any of those points. I am two well acquainted with all the springs and levers of our machine, not to see, that our human means were unequal to our undertaking, and that, if it had not been for the justice of our cause, and the consequent interposition of Providence, in which we had faith, we must have been ruined. If I had ever before been an Atheist, I should now have been convinced of the being and government of a Deity! It is he who abases the proud and favors the humble. May we never forget his goodness to us, and may our future conduct manifest our gratitude!

But let us leave these serious reflections, and converse with our usual pleasantries. I remember your observing once to me, as we sat together in the House of Commons, that no two journeymen printers within your knowledge had met with such success in the world as ourselves. You were then at the head of our profession, and soon afterwards became a member of Parliament.

I was an agent for a few provinces, and now act for them all. But we have risen by different modes: I as a republican printer, always liked a form well planned down, being averse to those overbearing letters that hold their heads so high, as to hinder their neighbours from appearing. You, as a monarchist, chose to work upon crown paper, and found it profitable; when I worked upon *pro patria* (often indeed called *foolscap*) with no less advantage. But our *heads hold out* very well, and we seem likely to make a pretty good day's work of it.—With regard to public affairs, (to continue in the same style) it seems to me, that the composers in your chapel do not cast off their copy well, nor perfectly understand *imposing*; their forms too are continually pestered by *outs and doubles*, that are not easily corrected. And I think they were wrong in laying aside some *faces*, and particularly certain *head-pieces*, that would have been both useful and ornamental. But, courage! The business may yet flourish, with good management, and the master become as rich as any of the company.

By the way, a rapid growth and extension of the English language in America, must become greatly advantageous to the Booksellers and holders of copy rights in England. A vast audience is assembling there, for English authors, ancient, present and future, our people doubling every twenty years; and this will demand large, and of course profitable, impressions of your most valuable books. I would, therefore, if I possessed such rights, entail them, if such a thing be practicable, upon my posterity; for their value will be continually augmenting.—This may look a little like advice, and yet I have drank no *Madeira* for these six months.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

By the arrival of the ship *Ann Maria*, capt. Waite, from Liverpool, in 45 days, we have received London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 15th March. These papers are almost exclusively occupied with debates in Parliament, and with accounts from various parts of the kingdom of popular uneasiness, arrests of rioters, &c. A meeting was advertised to be held at Manchester, on the 10th March. On the preceding day, the printer of the notification, and an orator by the name of Johnson, were arrested, and lodged in safe custody. The meeting was held notwithstanding the next morning, and by 9 o'clock about 9000 persons were assembled. The avowed plan was to march to London, to present petitions for parliamentary reform, and about 1000 actually set out on the journey. Arrangements, however, had been made by the magistrates to interrupt the execution of the project, and about 11 o'clock, whilst the speakers were displaying their oratorical talents, the magistrates, officers & troops, came suddenly upon them; and took the leaders, managers, and orators, with all their papers, into safe custody. The ringleaders were sent to prison. Some peace officers, troops, &c. set off after the persons who had proceeded on their way to London, expecting to be followed by their leaders with money, &c. and before night 200 of them were lodged in prison. Several of the principals were sent off to London.

At Glasgow, 14 persons have been committed on the charge of conspiring against the government, and taking an unlawful oath.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 27.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday we had several arrivals from England in short passages.—Among which were the *Venus*, in 35 days from the Downs; the *Edward* and *Eupharates*, in 35 days; and the very fast sailing regular trading ship *Pacific*, Capt. Bowae, in 27 days from Liverpool. By the latter vessel, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 26th of March and Liverpool papers of the 27th.

The papers do not contain any political news of much importance. The markets remained nearly the same as per last advices.

We understand that Mr. CORBETT has taken passage from England in the ship *Importer*, which sailed from Liverpool in company with the *Pacific*, for this port.

A letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, dated 22d March, states, that rye flour is admitted in Ireland, and that it was expected it would be admitted in England in a few days.

A letter from London of the 17th March, says—"The decision that British manufactures exported to the United States, are liable to an export duty of only one half per cent. now establishes a fair claim for the return of the other half which has been paid upon shipments made since the peace. Only one half per cent is now demanded at the custom-house. The *Trinity House* is now returning a surcharge of *light-money* levied upon American ships, beyond what British are liable to pay, which surcharge amounts to about £20 upon a ship of 300 tons."

American 6 per cent stock is now 101. In the House of Lords on the 18th of March, Lord Holland introduced, with a long speech, the following motion.

"That an address be presented to the Prince Regent, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid on their

Lordships' table—1st, copies of all instructions to the governor or governors of St. Helena, as to the personal treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte. 2d, Extracts of all such parts of the correspondence as had passed between Napoleon Bonaparte and the Secretary of State, relative to the expenses of Bonaparte's establishments. 3d, Copies of such letters or applications of Bonaparte to the governor or governors of St. Helena, with the answer of the governor, as had been received by the Secretary of State. 4th, Copies of all such despatches as had been transmitted to the Secretary of State, relative to the intercourse claimed by Napoleon Bonaparte to be allowed between his place of residence and other parts of the island, with any remarks of Napoleon on the subject. 5th, Copies of any despatches to the Secretary of State relative to applications by Napoleon Bonaparte to the Prince Regent.—Some of those who had chosen to follow the fortunes of Bonaparte, had children; and it had been stated, that their parents had manifested an anxiety to have the means of religious instruction for these children, and there was no clergyman of their persuasion in the island; and therefore he moved, 6thly, for copies of all despatches from the governor of St. Helena to the Secretary of State respecting any applications by the persons in question, on the subject of religious instruction for themselves or their children."

After a long debate the question was put, and negatively without a division.

It appears from the London papers that some hostile news had been received over land from Algiers, which created a rumor that Lord Exmouth was to be sent out to give the Dey another warning.

The Morning Chronicle contains a correspondence between Cobbett and Mr. Lockhart, ending with a challenge from the latter, which was declined by the former.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

London, March 18.

Letter, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, addressed by Gen. Count MONTMOREL, to Sir HUNSON LOWE, British Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

General,

I have received the treaty of the 3d of August, 1814, concluded between his Britannic majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of July.

The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution adopted by the French people, and in favour of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right.—The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia and Prussia, either in fact or of right, even according to the laws and customs of England, which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards, or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance, and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have a right of any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality equally disavow.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, having neither in fact or in right any claim over the person of the Emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor of Austria, that Prince would have recollected the relations which religion and nature have formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne: viz.—at Leoben, in 1797—at Luneville, in 1804, when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Presburg, in 1806—and at Vienna, in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital, and three-fourths of the Monarch! That Prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the *biroane* in Moravia in 1806, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoners, contented himself with taking his parole, and allowing him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the Emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital to him—assuredly, that Prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the King of

Prussia, that Sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the Emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another Prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812 at the interview in Dresden.

It accordingly appears from articles 2 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that these Princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the Emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic majesty; who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation.—These Princes have reproached the Emperor Napoleon with having preferred the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the Emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England, and of the influence of the opinion of a great, generous and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of these laws to that of a father-in-law or an old friend.

The Emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure, by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by general Clausel; but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement, and the protection of the laws of a free state, either English or American, all stipulations appeared to him unnecessary. He believed that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He had been deceived, but his error will forever cause true Britons to blush, and will, in the present as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrian and Prussian commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the Emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the treaty of the 2d of August, and to take care that the English agents, in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a Prince connected with these sovereigns by the bonds of relationship, and so many other ideas, proofs of the character which belong to those two monarchs will be recognized in this proceeding; but you, sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion on what may be passing on this rock!

The English ministers have caused the Emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, & 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with clouds and fogs three-fourths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world. Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the Emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English ministry to the officers commanding in the island.

They have even been ordered to call the Emperor Napoleon, General, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reason which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these: First Magistrate for life of the Republic, under the title of First Consul, he concluded the preliminaries of London and the treaty of Amiens with the King of Great Britain; and received, as ambassadors, Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Merry, Lord Whitworth, who resided in that quality at his court.

He accredited to the King of England, Count Otto and General Andreossi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor. When, after an exchange of letters between the ministers for foreign affairs of the two monarchies, Lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the King of England; he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing from the Emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the court of the Tuilleries: When Lord Castlereagh afterwards signed, at Châtillon, the ultimatum, which the allied powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor Napoleon, he recognized by that the fourth dynasty. The ultimatum was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfurt, and the proclamations of the allied powers—what was contrary to his oath, by which, at his coronation, the Emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The Emperor, besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France, and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war, than to depart from that policy: France had obtained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honour, if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the allies.

The treaty of the 2d of August, and the act of the British parliament, called the Emperor Napoleon—Bonaparte, and gave him only the title of General.—The title of General Bonaparte is doubtless eminently glorious—the Emperor

bore it at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Elvoh, at Arcore, at Loben, at the Pyramids, at Abukir; but for seventeen years he has borne that of First Consul and Emperor, which proves that he has been both first magistrate of the Republic and sovereign of the fourth dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong of divine right in certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English legislature, which has several times changed the order of its dynasty, because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning Princes not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for kings are only hereditary magistrates, who exist only for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the Emperor Napoleon should not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English ministers and officers at St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brothers;—and when, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the Prince Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry. This conduct needs no observation; it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the Emperor; they were broke open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated them, because they did not come through the channel of the English ministry. Thus they had to go back 4000 leagues; and these officers had the grief of knowing that there was intelligence on the rock, from their wives, their mothers, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself!

They could not obtain either the Morning Chronicle, the Morning Post or any French journals. Now and then a few stray numbers of the Times reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on board the *Northumberland*, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years have been carefully kept back. He wished to correspond with the bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day—this was prevented.—An English author having made a tour to France, & having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you in order that it might be presented to the emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your government. It is said also that the other books sent by their authors have not been transmitted, because some of them were inscribed to the emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorized to order any of these vexatious, the law, although unique, by which the British parliament regards the emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals, or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the inquisition.

The Island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference;—it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town (James-town) where is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent individuals from quitting the island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdiction on the interior of the island, can, therefore, have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horse back, and the privation of which will shorten his life. The emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is sterile and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1200 toises, at about 1200 distant a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in an opposite position at the same distance. In short in the midst of the heat of the tropic there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the emperor would derive from a tent in that situation caused one to be set up by sailors at twenty paces distant in front of the house; it was the only place in which a shade could be found. The emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 33d regiment as he had been with the crew of the *Northumberland*.

The house at Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the company's farm; the deputy governor of the island had since built some chambers; it served him for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state: workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions, but

ry alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations presenting fine trees, gardens and good houses. There is, besides, Plantation House; but the positive instructions of government forbid you from giving up this house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your government—expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—you have in fact placed the house at Longwood at sear—yet you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison;—it seems therefore to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which this miserable territory affords, and we are here just as we should be on the isolated and uninhabited Rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have, Sir, rendered the situation of the emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed, that you violate even the laws of your legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general officers prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honor to be,
Your very humble ob't serv't,
(Signed)
The General Count DE MONTMOLON.

After I had signed this letter I received your's of the 17th August in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of £20,000 sterling which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have anything to do with the discussion on this point—the table of the emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessities, and all the provisions are of the worst quality. You ask of the emperor a fund of £12,000 sterling as your government will only allow £2,000 for all the expenses. I have already had the honor of informing you that the emperor had no funds, that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or to receive any answer, the emperor is entirely at the mercy of the English agents. The emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island, with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any requisition on your part or by any of your agents. Thenceforth the wants of the emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf, might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of Lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your ministers then ignorant that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle?—Are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable than when seated upon the first throne in the world, where so long a time he was the arbiter of kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon are blind to their own character and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTMOLON.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

FAT SHEEP.

Mr. Dunn, of Green street, brought to town this week, 13 sheep, fattened at his farm in Guelderland, the finest we ever saw. On being asked his price, he answered 200 dollars for the 13, or 15 dollars 62 cents each. The enquirer immediately drew a check for the amount, and closed with the offer. The sheep have been sent to the New-York market. They are from a ram of the Bakewell breed, captured in a prize by the privateer Teazer, during the late war.—They have short legs, large fleeces, and remarkable broad chests. It is a characteristic of this breed, that they become remarkably fat on the same quality of food that it requires to subsist ordinary sheep. Farmers who raise sheep for the butchers, will do well to attend to these hints.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21.

On Friday afternoon last, in the District Court of the U. States, Judge WASHINGTON presiding, came on the trial of John Hart, one of the High Constables of the city of Philadelphia for having twice stopped the U. States Mail Stage, for not conforming to the municipal regulations of said city.—1st the Western Mail Stage, for driving at a speed exceeding 6 miles an hour.—and 2dly, the Eastern Mail Stage, for not having bells attached to the horses, when carried upon runners. The charge of the Judge, we understand, was in favor of the defendant, who was consequently acquitted by the Jury on Saturday afternoon. This decision may be viewed as settling a very important question in relation to the right of local

authorities to enforce obedience to their wholesome regulations, which have been hitherto in some degree slighted by those who considered they were acting under paramount authority.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

SIR,
I perceive by one of your late papers, that Mr. Goldsborough has been so ill advised as to publish a portion of the correspondence that took place between him and me some months since. I regret it very much. I should have preferred passing it over in silence, and it is extremely difficult to discover what object he could have had in view. If he expected to derive either honor or fame by the figure he exhibits in it, he is by no means an extraordinary calculator.

I had been repeatedly urged by several friends, to whom I had shewn the correspondence, to publish it. But I declined. I did not deem the subject of sufficient importance to be obtruded on the public. As, however, Mr. Goldsborough has published a part, it cannot be improper to publish the residue, in order that your readers may have a "full view of the whole ground."

It may be necessary to state, that the first letter of the series,* which called down upon me the indignation of Mr. Goldsborough, was a printed circular, of which about one hundred and fifty copies were sent to respectable gentlemen, federalists and democrats, with a sincere desire to procure any information that might enable me to improve the Olive Branch. I had issued two such circulars in 1814 and 1815.

That this circular is calm and decent; that it was entitled to a candid fair reply, if any reply were made, I trust there is no decent man in the community will deny, whatever severity may be found in my rejoinder is fully justified by this previous provocation.

The work in question is abused and vilified by many who never read it.—They take their opinions on trust. I hope, therefore, I may be permitted to state in its defence, (as I have already done to Mr. G.) that the Olive Branch is probably the only political work ever published by a professed party man, in which the follies and guilt of the party to which the writer belongs, are unqualifiedly reprobated. If there be any exceptions, they are extremely rare. This trait of character, with every man of liberal mind, must atone for whatever imperfections may appear in it.

M. C.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1817.

[Here follows the circular alluded to above, marked No. 1. No 2, is Mr. Goldsborough's answer to the circular; and No. 3, Mr. Carey's reply to Mr. Goldsborough—all of which appeared in the last Star.]

(No. 4.)

Washington, Franklin House,
JANUARY 12, 1817.

COPY.

Mr. Mathew Carey,

SIR,

Your letter of the 10th just handed to me this evening, is filed with wrath against me, for complying with your request, contained in a letter of the 20th Dec. past, of unreservedly "pointing out the errors and deficiencies of the Olive Branch."

Had I passed over your letter in silence, I should have been subjected, in your opinion, to the imputation of neglect and ill manners;—and if I undertook to obey your commands, in justice to my opinion, I could not have said less.

As my letter is undergoing the slow process of your consideration, whether you will publish it or not, I hope you will be enabled to decide by the time the eighth edition of the Olive Branch is ready for the press, and that you will oblige me so far as to determine in favor of its publication, together with the whole of our correspondence, as I am quite willing to risk what you consider my criticism before the world.

Your humble Servant,

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

(No. 5.)

Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.

SIR,

I have received yours of the 12th and duly weighed its contents. You are, give me leave to observe, egregiously mistaken.—Your letter excited no "Wrath," It excited emotions of a very different nature. I leave you to judge what they were.

A Circular does not necessarily require an answer. Your logic is therefore incorrect.—But, sir, if it did, the studied inoffensiveness of its style, the obvious propriety and candor of its object, the age of the writer, your own character, and the high grade you fill in society, imperiously required that it should be answered with decorum and politeness. You have equally disregarded the dictates of both.

When you projected the novel mode of "correcting" the Olive Branch, by "blotting out every line," you forgot that I have as freely reprobated the errors of your political opponents, as of your friends. I have censured the fol-

* The circular, which appeared in the last Star.

† The editor of the Gazette has omitted a sentence here, as containing some harsh epithets, inadmissible, except when it is necessary to give correct copies of documents.

ly of their proceedings in the national convention, their opposition to a navy, their beggarly economy, their factious clamors against the alien and sedition laws, their pernicious errors on the subject of the Loans during the war, their mismanagement at Washington, &c. &c. This conduct, with a man of liberal mind, would have saved the work and its author from the virulence you have displayed.

You say that "works professing to point out errors of conflicting parties do not succeed."—I have never seen, nor have you, any other work of this description. Political writers are almost universally devoted to abuse one party and eulogize the other—very little scrupulous about veracity. And, Sir, I feel a high (and I hope not an illaudable) gratification, that I have steered a course I may say literally untrodden. I have, however, seen a quotation from a work by Lord Somers, the title of which leads me to believe that it partook somewhat of this character.

Whether I shall publish this correspondence, as I am earnestly urged, is yet uncertain. If I courted a triumph over a wanton aggressor, completely & irretrievably prostrate, I should not hesitate a moment. But I have so many objects of higher importance to occupy my time and attention, that I can hardly resolve to display to the admiring world the splendid talents—the refined urbanity and the critical acumen of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough.

Yours, &c.

MATHEW CAREY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1817.

EASTON, (PENN.) APRIL 18.

THE FRESHET.

The quantity of Lumber which has gone down the river Delaware these several days past has been immense. We are warranted in stating that not less than 800 rafts have passed this borough in the course of one week, the most of which have been of board. It is supposed that one board raft contains between 50 and 60,000 feet, and that two thirds of the whole number have been of Boards, which would make on a rough calculation upwards of 30,000,000 feet. These rafts are taken to Philadelphia and sold at from 20 to 25 dollars per thousand feet; thirty millions feet, then say at 20 dollars per thousand would amount to \$600,000; which is a moderate estimate of the value of the boards which have in one week, floated down the Delaware. This calculation it will be recollected, is exclusive of the log, rail and other rafts; which, if included, would, no doubt, swell the amount at least, to 800,000 dollars.

Extract of a letter from gentlemen in St. Petersburg to his friend in New York, dated January 24, 1817.

"You will naturally expect that I should say something of Mr. Pinkney. His arrival in this place was hailed with joy by the Americans who are here. It is highly gratifying to see our country represented by a gentleman of his courtly manners and splendid talents. We have now a rallying point; some person to look to for protection. Our Government should always have a person at the Court of St. Petersburg to represent the people of the United States, who enjoys political importance at home, who feels above the little miserable intrigues of a court or a merchant to obtain commission business for a convert associate, one who is free from selfish and sordid motives, and who from occupying an elevated situation in the esteem and love of his countrymen, finds his greatest happiness in the promotion of their interest. Such was the character of our late minister. His Excellency Jon Q. Adams, and such, we trust and believe, will be that of Mr. Pinkney."



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1817.

FURTHER IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PATRIOT.

Extracts of letters from a gentleman in Buenos Ayres to his friend in Baltimore.

"Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28.
"In my last letter, I informed you of the progress of Gen. SAN MARTIN, who had advanced into Chili, having passed the Cordillera without opposition, at the head of an army of 5000 men. I have now to state, that we have received the account of an action having been fought between the royalists and the troops of this province, which ended in the total defeat and destruction of the former. The express arrived in town, accompanied by an officer, who brought the colors of the king's troops taken. There are 1000 killed, and 500 taken prisoners, with a General. The Buenos Ayreans have entered the capital, Santiago."

"March 1st, 1817.
"Chili is gone; it is in the hands of the Patriots, who have carried every thing before them. The last accounts state them to be in Coquimbo, and the royalists living in every direction. San Martin writes with all confidence, and they apprehend no further resistance, the people all being disposed for revolution. The cry now is for a war with the Portuguese, and it is firmly believed by many, that it will be declared immediately."

"March 5th, 1817.
"We have further accounts. General MARCOZ, the royal Governor of Chili, with his suite, have been taken at Valparaiso, on the point of embarking, with two millions of dollars! The Patriots have possession of every part on the coast of Chili!"

"That there will be a war with the Portuguese, I have no doubt. This government, in retaliation of some acts of the Portuguese at Montevideo, have imprisoned all the Portuguese merchants and others at this place."

"It is erroneously stated, in some of the Eastern papers, that an act was passed at the late session of Congress, to alter the flag of the United States, so as to ordain one stripe for each of the original States, and one star for each existing State in the confederacy. Such a proposition was before Congress, but was not acted on. The flag remains yet as heretofore fixed by law."

Nat. Intell.

Washington, April 26.

MARINE CORPS OF THE U. STATES.

List of Officers to be retained in the U. States Marine Corps, under the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1817, entitled: "An act to fix the Peace establishment of the Marine Corps."

FRANKLIN WHARTON, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

CAPTAINS.

Anthony Gale Samuel Miller
Archibald Henderson John M. Gamble
Richard Smith Alfred Grayson
R. D. Wainwright William Strong.
William Anderson

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

F. B. Bellevue Charles R. Broom
Lyman Kellogg Benjamin Richardson
Samuel E. Watson Francis B. White
Wm. L. Brownlow William Nicoll
Thomas W. Legge Charles Lord
W. H. Freeman Levi Twigg
Joseph F. Kuhn John Harris
Henry Olcott Samuel B. Johnston.

The following eight Second Lieutenants are promoted First Lieutenants. April 18, 1817.

Thomas A. Linton James L. Mills
Richard Auchmuty Park G. Howle
James Edelin George B. English
Christopher Ford Richard D. Green.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Edward S. Novell Elijah J. Weed
Robert M. Desha Simbael Rutherford
John S. Page Thomas C. Chase
Henry F. Dix Robert Lyman
Am. A. Nicholson John H. Duncan
Edwin B. Newton Augustus De Kuntford.
William Brown

Three vacancies of Second Lieutenants yet to be filled.

The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be as follows:

Seventy-three Sergeants,
Seventy-three Corporals,
Forty-two drums and fifes,
Seven hundred and fifty privates.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

The republican candidate for Governor, Mr. KNIGHT, is elected by a majority of about one hundred. The federalists will have a small majority in the house of representatives; but on joint ballot of the two houses, the republicans will have the ascendancy.

In Rhode Island, republicanism has been progressing with a sure, but not a rapid step. In 1815 the federal majority was 789; in 1816 it was 332; and now the election has terminated in the triumph of republicanism.

Balt. Post.

From the Hartford (Ct.) Times.

ELECTION.

Since our last we have received returns from all the towns in the State. The vote stands as follows:

Wolcott,	14,298
Smith,	13,432
Scattering,	169

Majority of Wolcott, 672
The whole number of votes given were 27,914—Last year there were 10,231 votes given for Wolcott, 11,414 for Smith, giving Smith a majority over Wolcott of 1133. The votes this year exceed those of last year near 6000, and they exceed the votes ever given before in the State, by near 3000!

Richmond, April 25.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We have seen a letter from New-Orleans, of the 29th ultimo, which states that the late tumults had blown over. A Grand Jury who had been impanelled on the 29th, to pass upon the offences charged against the assassins of the British ship, had returned into court without finding bills for any of the several offences which had been blighted.

Now that the Blue Lights are extinguished in Connecticut, we hope some of the Blue Laws may be repealed. If the right of suffrage is properly extended and guarded, that State will never again be signalized for opposition to the General Government, or for aiding and abetting an enemy. The disgraceful scenes of the late war ought never again to find a theatre in America.

Good often comes out of evil, and so it has happened in this instance. The Hartford Convention, the signals to the British, the attempts to prevent recruiting for our army, the withholding the militia, &c. disgusted many of the honest adherents of the federal party, and led to that Revolution in Connecticut, which we had so long looked for in vain, and now so greatly rejoice to see.

In Rhode Island, the Republicans have succeeded in electing their candidate for Governor, Mr. KNIGHT, by a respectable majority, over Governor Josiah, the federal candidate. Not one of the Peace-Governors of New-England now remains in office! So much for their opposition to the war.

The federalists have exulted greatly at the imprisonment of Bonaparte. A Boston paper remarks, that federalism is now confined to almost as narrow limits as Napoleon is.

T. T. Amer.

Philadelphia, April 29.

We learn that Mr. Sargent has made arrangements with Messrs. Baring & Co. and Read, Irvine & Co. for all the Specie required by the Bank of the United States, and on such terms as are perfectly satisfactory to the Directors of the Institution.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Martindale, Mr. THOMAS STURGES, to Mrs. ANTHUR SEARS, both of this county.

DIED—In Safo, Massachusetts, Cyrus King, Esq. late member of Congress.

EASTON ACADEMY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Trustees of the Academy have elected Mr. SAMUEL TURNER the Principal Teacher. This gentleman is so highly recommended, the Trustees flatter themselves, the Institution will soon acquire a higher character than it has ever had. The Academy will be opened and ready for the reception of pupils on Monday next, 12th instant. Per order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y

May 6 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, at the suit of James Armstrong and Robert Armstrong, against Robert Spedden, will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 17th of the present month (May), on the Court-house green, in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, two negro men—to satisfy said writ, damages and costs.
May 6 2 JAMES CLAYLAND, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Saturday the 17th of the present month (May), on the Court-house green in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Negro Woman and four Children—taken by virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Francis Parrott use of John Ray, George Appleghar and Thomas Cook, State use of John Fields alias Parrott, use of Charles Goldsborough, use of Lewis C. Parrott and wife, and Thomas Frazer and wife, against John Kersey, use of Samuel Harrison, against Robert Spedden—to satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs.
May 6 2 JAMES CLAYLAND, SHERIFF.

Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, for cash, at Easton, on Tuesday the 20th of May, a number of year old full-blooded MERINO RAMS. At the same time, a full-blooded BARNET MARE, bred by General Foreman.
may 6 3 EDWARD ALOYD.

To be sold.

A SMALL Plantation in Caroline County, containing about 120 or 130 acres, one half cleared, with an excellent frame dwelling house, two rooms on a floor with a passage and cellars, a good granary, carriage house, and apple orchard; also a good brick well of water in the yard, and a convenient fishery. It lies beautifully and conveniently situated on Tuckahoe Creek, within about twenty yards of the water. The highest landing for craft on the said Creek is within about one and a half miles of Hillsborough.—To any person wishing to purchase, the premises will be shown by Solomon Glandring, residing thereon. For terms apply to ANN MARTINDALE, at Mr. William Benny's, or to Mr. HENRY CATTEY, Talbot County.
may 6 3

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, Comprising a very handsome assortment, Which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices for Cash.
Eas on, may 6 3 THOMAS & GROOME.

To Farmers

The subscriber has just received a supply of Buck Wheat for Seed, Of excellent quality. Apply at his Grocery store, No. 1, County Wharf, Baltimore.
5th mo. 6 4 GERARD T. HOPKINS.

THOMAS DOBSON, PHILADELPHIA.

Is now publishing by subscription, An American Register, Or summary Review of History, Politics, and Literature;

To be issued semi-annually, and conducted by ROBERT WALSH, Jun.

It is intended that the work shall comprise—A Sketch of the political history foreign and domestic, of the six months immediately preceding the appearance of each volume; an Exposition of domestic and foreign literature, for the same interval; a free Synopsis of the debates in congress, with an occasional investigation of their merits in point of doctrine and style; a Notice of such of the proceedings of the governments and corporate bodies of the several states as seem to bear on the interests of the union; a Selection of the most important statistical and state papers—mark the progress of the arts and sciences, or to illustrate the peculiar genius and manners of the American people.

It is not meant to follow servilely the model of the English works of the same kind, or to adhere rigidly to any particular set of topics. None will be deemed ineligible, which may appear fitted to dispense solid instruction or elegant amusement—the great ends of the undertaking. Each volume will, however, be distributed into sections or departments, and present all the order in arrangement of which the design is susceptible. The whole—the narrative and critical divisions especially—will be preserved free from the taint of party bigotry looking at home or abroad. Exaggeration of every sort, whether as to the merits or demerits of men or measures, foreign or domestic, will be as much as possible avoided. The subscribers to the work may rely on the earnest and steady exertion both of the publisher and editor to render it useful and creditable to the nation.

Each volume, containing four hundred or more pages, will be delivered to the subscribers in extra boards, at three dollars per volume, payable on delivery. It is wished to be explicitly understood that no volume will be delivered without the payment being made.

Subscriptions received at the Star-office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.
may 6 3

New Medical Work.

PROPOSAL by JAMES WEBSTER, No. 10, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, ELEMENTS OF Therapeutics & Materia Medica. BY N. CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania.

CONDITIONS.
1. The work will be printed on fine paper, in two octavo volumes, each of which will contain from four to five hundred pages.
2. It will be delivered to subscribers, in neat binding, at five dollars a copy.
3. The price to non-subscribers will be six dollars.

The work will be ready for delivery early next summer. Subscriptions to the above work received at the Star-office.
may 6 3

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland,

By a resolution passed at the late convention, (having determined to publish a volume of Transactions annually,) appointed the subscribers a committee of revision and publication. They beg leave respectfully to inform the Faculty, generally, that they are ready to receive any communication they may think proper to address to them (postage paid) and that they will be duly attended to. As a considerable number of communications have been already received, it is confidently expected the first volume will be put to press during the approaching summer.

NATHL. POTTER, RICH'D. W. HALL, JNO. OWEN.
Editors of newspapers in this State will confer a favor by publishing the above notice.
may 6 3

Notice.

THIS day the Co-partnership of Lambert & Thomas Reardon, was by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their accounts with L. Reardon, who is authorised to close the business thereof.
Easton, April 30, 1817.
L. REARDON, T. REARDON.
may 5 3

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Chamberlaine, late of Talbot county, dec'd, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against said estate, are warned to deposit the same, properly authenticated, in the Register's Office, on or before the 5th day of August next, or by law they will be barred any benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1817.
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Adm'r of Robert Chamberlaine, dec'd.
may 6 3

Pasturage.

THE subscriber's marsh on Chepout is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE—500 head will be taken, if any application is made—where they will be attended to, and regularly counted every night.
may 6 3 WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

Poet's Corner.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Sleighting.

Parody on "Ye Mariners of England."

Ye Gentlemen and Ladies,
Who scorch in southern climes,
Ah, little do you think upon
The joy of sleighing times.
Give ear unto a Pittsburgh man,
And he will plainly show
All the joys and the fears,
When we ride upon the snow.

When snow and frosty weather
Turn nature's visage white,
We get the girls together,
All wrapped up warm and tight.
Right merrily their little tongues
Do rattle as we go,
While away, in the sleigh,
We ride upon the snow.

At night our weight of metal,
You easily may tell;
For seldom do we venture out,
Unless we have a Belle.
And bells have always clappers,
And rattle as we go,
While in spite of the night,
We ride upon the snow.

If dancing is the fashion,
Though "tis wicked" says the parson,
We scamper to a village inn,
And carry there the farce on.
While merrily the fiddle goes,
The girls they shake a toe,
At noodle doozy we get boozey,
And come home upon the snow.
ORLANDO.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

From Julius Gellius.

It was formerly usual for the Senators of Rome to enter the Senate House, accompanied by their sons, who had taken the pretext. When something of superior importance was discussed in the Senate, and the farther consideration adjourned to the day following, it was resolved that no one should divulge the subjects of their debates, till it should be formally decreed. The mother of the young Papius, who had accompanied his father to the Senate House, enquired of her son what the Senators had been doing. The youth replied, that he had been enjoined silence, and was not at liberty to say. The woman became more anxious to know; the secrecy of the thing and the silence of the youth did but inflame her curiosity; she therefore asked him with more vehement earnestness. The young man, on the importunity of his mother, determined on a humorous and pleasant fallacy; he said it was discussed in the Senate, for one man to have two wives, or for one woman to have two husbands. As soon as she heard this she was much agitated, and leaving the house in great trepidation, hastened to tell the other matrons what she had heard. The next day a troop of matrons went to the Senate House, and with tears and entreaties, implored that one woman might have two husbands, rather than one man have two wives. The Senators, on entering the House, were astonished, and wondered at the intemperate proceeding of the women, and what their petition could mean. The young Papius, advancing to the midst of the Senate, explained the importunity of his mother, his answer, and the matter as it was. The Senate, delighted with the honour and ingenuity of the youth, decreed, that from that time no youth should be suffered to enter the Senate with his father—this Papius alone excepted.

THE FEMALE EYE.

A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expressions of a female eye—the glare, the stare, the leer, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of pleasure.

The Subscriber

HAS taken that well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Wright, over Mr. Levering's Grocery Store, at the end of Chesapeake, where he will be happy to receive (after the 20th of May) consignments of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Tobacco, &c. &c.

From those who may favour him. He will always execute commissions with punctuality and dispatch. As the subscriber intends devoting his whole attention to the Commission Business, he flatters himself that his friends on the Eastern Shore, Captains of vessels, and Farmers generally, will give him a share of that patronage which he will try to merit.

WILLIAM HINDMAN, JR.

Baltimore, April 29 6

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received, and are now opening, at their STORE, directly opposite the Bank, An extensive supply of Goods, COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.

Which they respectfully invite them to call and examine, assuring them that they will be offered at the very smallest advance for Cash. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE They have received a box of elegant 44 Irish Linens, a few Lawns, &c. &c. April 29

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL At Mr. Lee's Long Room, on Friday the 18th of April, and will continue every Friday and Saturday, as long as a sufficient number of scholars will make it worthy his attention. He will have a PRACTISING BALL on every Saturday evening, beginning the 3d of May next. The company will meet at 4 o'clock, and every gentleman to pay 50 cents at the door; parents of the scholars will be admitted gratis. April 22 5

Was committed

To the goal of Harford county, on the 28th of March last, a MULATTO LAD, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches high, slender made, has a small scar in his forehead, another on the left side of his mouth, and a few small scars on his right arm. His clothing consists of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers, a paper hat covered with black muslin, &c. He says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Piscataway. The owner is desired to release him, or otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees, &c. agreeably to law. JASON MOORE, Sheriff. April 2-22 5

Hotchkiss's improved Straw-cutting Machine.

THIS very valuable and improved piece of machinery may be seen in operation at Colonel Lloyd's and doctor Moore's, in Talbot county, and at Mr. Wimbett Tschudy's, in Queen-Anne's county. Persons wishing to purchase the right of building the above machine, will apply to Messrs. Prentiss & Carter, No. 13, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. A bargain will be given to any person that feels disposed to purchase the whole of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or the whole State. Persons making application by mail will pay their postage.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Agent for the Patentee.

April 29. 3q

Tan-Bark wanted.

200 CORDS of TAN-BARK wanted by the subscribers, for which the following prices will be given in Cash, viz: for Red and Black Oak, \$7 50; and for Spanish Oak, \$9 60 per cord.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER.

Who has for sale,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE,

All kinds of Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash, and will give the highest price for Leather in the ruff. April 22 3 J.S.

Tan-Bark wanted.

100 CORDS of TAN-BARK wanted by the subscribers, for which the following prices will be given in Cash, viz: for Red, Black, and White Oak, \$7; and for Spanish Oak, \$9 per cord.

M'NEAL & REARDON.

Who have

Upper & Sole-Leather,

For sale, cheap for sh.

Easton, April 15 6

Red Fox and Mink Skins

The highest market price will be paid in cash by the subscribers for

Red Fox & Mink Skins,

At No. 6, Spear's wharf. BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.

Who have to let.

A LOT OF LAND,

About 12 acres, very near the city. The Star at Easton will publish the above eight times. April 8 8

LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$2000 2 " " " 1000 3 " " " 500 4 " " " 200 5 " " " 100 11 " " " 50 45 " " " 20 50 " " " 10 300 " " " 6 1190 " " " 5 1610 Prizes. 1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks. \$200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES: The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100 1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200 1st on the 13th " " " 500 1st on the 14th " " " 500 1st on the 15th " " " 1000

And the last drawn ticket on the 15th to 2000 and last day's drawing. The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.

JAMES M'LEICHOPE, THOMAS FISHER, JOHN W. REDDEN, JAMES P. LOFLAND, Milford, 28th Feb. 1817.

P.S. Orders, including the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to. April 1

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Courney or Mr. William Grasen, at Queen's Town, or to James Calhoun, jun. Baltimore. Aug. 29

Department of War,

Additional Accountant's Office,

September 27, 1816.

IT having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unsettled. It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by appointing an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed, that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

THOMAS DEAN, JR., Third Auditor's Office. PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

Editors authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above twice a week for three weeks. April 29 6

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself MINNY, is about 23 years of age, five feet one and a half inch high square made, has lost part of the forefinger off his right hand. His clothing consists of a dark mixed cloth suit, coat, drab round about, striped cotton waistcoat, and flannel jacket, light corduroy trousers, fur hat, with shoes, &c. He says he belongs to James Anderson of Alexandria. The owner is desired to release him, or otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to pay his prison charges. JASON MOORE, Sheriff. Harford, April 8 8

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River," passed on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Lands in the said tract, except the reservations made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: And whereas by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the British Fort at Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes," passed the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Land contained in the said tract, except the reservations and exceptions made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose:

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that the Lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer; and that the Lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the same place, on the third Tuesday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of April, 1817.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

By the President, J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

April 29 41

BY THE President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1808, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw river, on the south by the parallel of the 31° of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks, Santague and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the River Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the receiver of public monies at St. Stephens, for payment. March xxv 10

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into a good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSELEY.

April 9

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford—Boards by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

Black Knight

Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this spring, is nearly sixteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition, and was got by Janus—Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames's Dove) out of a Packet mare, known by the name of Hopkins's Packet. The dam of Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas—his grand dam was got by old Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country for saddle or gear of any kind.

BLACK KNIGHT

Will be let to mares this season at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on or before the first of September, five dollars will discharge the debt, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed on by the subscriber.

BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday, and will travel in the Bay-side one week and in the neighbourhood of the Trappe the other, and will go round once a fortnight regularly. The season to commence on the first Tuesday in April, and end on the twentieth day of June.

JAMES DANNY.

March 25

To the widows and heirs

Of the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the late United States' brig of war E. Spervier.

AN ACT For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig E. Spervier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then to the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then to the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States and lost in the brig E. Spervier, shall be entitled to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimants, upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, or a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving incontestably the kindred and just claim under the said act. As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighbourhood of their residence, without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affinity, to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favour of a claim. The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, BENJAMIN HOMANS.

N. B. The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above three successive weeks.

April 29 3

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1816, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties in this State," the Levy Courts of the several counties are authorized and empowered to levy such sums of money on the assessable property of their respective counties, as they may deem requisite to grant relief to the poor of the several counties, whom they may believe to be in absolute want of such aid, by allowing all such persons as out-pensioners of the Poor Houses of their respective counties, such sums of money, not exceeding thirty dollars each, as they may under all circumstances deem best calculated to relieve them from suffering. All such persons in Talbot county, wishing to avail themselves of the provisions of the above law, are requested to make application to the Levy Court of said county, at their several meetings.

By order—J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.

The Levy Court for Talbot County, have caused the following Circular to be addressed to each of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto annexed:—

Easton, March 13th, 1817.

SIR, The Levy Court, in order to carry more effectually into operation the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the Poor in the several counties in this State," have deemed it most advisable to appoint a number of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose of selecting and recommending such persons as they think are unfortunately placed in a situation to require assistance from the county; and, for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that number. We solicit your acceptance of the above appointment, and request that you will deliver to such applicants as you may think deserving, a written certificate, to be delivered to the Levy Court at their several sittings.

We have the honor to be, Your obedient servants,

NATHAN HARRINGTON, FREEBORN BANNING, JOHN STEVENS, JUNIOR, JAMES SETH, THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.

Abednego Bodfield Stephen Catrup Col. William Hayward Doct. James Tilton Samuel Roberts John Edmondson William G. Tighman Doct. Ennalls Martin James Denny John Bennett Capt. William Jordan Doct. Robert Moore Allen Bowie William Jenkins—14.

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAEL'S.

Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Caulk John Kemp Richard Harrington Capt. Thomas Frazier John Dorgan Wrighton Lowe Anthony Banning Alexander Hensley James Esgate Col. Hugh Ald Mordica Skinner Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orem.—14.

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.

Maj. Jabez Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin Stephen Reyner Anthony Ross Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes Maj. Solomon Dickinson Jacob Bromwell Capt. Jas. Goldsborough Capt. Thomas Bullen Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Trippie Joseph Martin James Cain.—14.

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.

James Chambers William Slaughter Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills Robert Kemp Arthur Holt William C. Leonard Ennalls Martin, jun. William Clark Wm. H. Tighman Capt. Jonathan Spencer James Nabb Joseph Turner, sen.—14.

March 18

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 13th of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself JOHN, says he belongs to Mr. George Johnson, of St. Mary's county, in this state—he is about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high—had on when committed, an old black cloth coat, a pair of mixed kersey overalls, tow linen shirt, coarse shoes, stockings, and an old fur hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, or otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

April 5-22 8

In Chancery.

March 13, 1817.

ORDERED, That the creditors of *Testi From* deceased, exhibit their claims, with the vouchers therefor, to the Chancery Office, within three months from the above date.

By order, THOMAS H. BOWIE, Register.

April 29 3

Caroline County Orphan's Court,

22D DAY OF APRIL, Anno Domini 1817.

On application of *Henry Turner*, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 22d day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of April, 1817; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1817.

WILLIAM TURNER, Adm'r of Henry Turner.

April 29 3

Rock-Hall Packet.

THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COVERED ROCK-HALL PACKET, WILL run during the season on the following establishment, viz: Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock a.m. Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock a.m.

A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock-Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving Chester-Town at 5 o'clock a.m. and arrives at half past 7 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS HARRIS.

April 8 13

Washington Monument Lottery

THIRD CLASS. SCHEME.

3 PRIZES OF 20,000 Dollars. 4 " " " 10,000 Dollars. 5 " " " 5,000 Dollars. 20 " " " 1,000 Dollars. 25 " " " 500 Dollars. 100 " " " 100 Dollars. 140 " " " 50 Dollars. 400 " " " 20 Dollars. 11,000 " " " 12 Dollars.

11,698 Prizes. 23,302 Blanks.

35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.

Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.

OSCAR.

The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Washington.

WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of *Eighteen Dollars* the season, *Nine Dollars* the single leap, and at *Twenty-five Dollars* to ensure mares being with foal, and fifty cents to the Groom. In every case both cover and groom to be paid on or before the first day of September next; but with those who prefer paying on or before the first day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the remainder of the week at my farm, near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dollar per week, also grain and hay furnished at market price, if required. Every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.

Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything of his pedigree and performances, since it is universally admitted that he has been one of the greatest racers in America. Should any gentleman doubt either his blood or performances as a racer, or his character as a foal getter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy him.

JAMES NABB.

P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three years old colts against any on the Peninsula. J. N.

March 11

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 19th of January inst. living in Caroline county, Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named AREY TILLOTSON, about 18 or 19 years of age, and of five feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches high, of a black complexion, full and

Adversus

NO. 37...913.

THE LOCUSTS.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Poulson, As I wish to draw the attention of the learned to the rising of the Locusts which I expect will take place, [according to the usual custom,] in the month of May next, I thought it might be of use to present it to you, with the Memorandum, and some observations I have made on these wonderful insects, and if you should conclude them worthy of publishing in your paper, they are at your service.

Yours, sincerely, G. De B.
Philadelphia County,
April 25, 1817.

1783.—About the middle of May the Locusts began to rise, and they appeared to be in their prime the first week in June, and by the 22d they had entirely vanished.

1800.—May the 20th, the Locusts began to rise, and by the 29th they got to sing. [The weather this month was cool, which I expect was the reason of their resurrection being later than in the year 1783.] They continued coming out of the earth until the beginning of June. The latter end of the month nothing more was to be seen of them.

As soon as they rise or come out of the earth, which is generally after sun set, they are a homely insect; they then with the utmost haste make for a tree, from under which they commonly rise; as soon as they reach the trunk, they seize a strong hold with their legs, and by using considerable exertion, burst a shell that surrounds them, and from which they extricate themselves, and come out a handsome insect with wings, and then progress up the tree, leaving the shell sticking, and in a few days are able to fly and sing.

I took notice that if they are tardy in delivering themselves of their shells, they perish, as it soon becomes so dry that they are not able to get out of it.

During their existence above the surface of the earth, they lead a merry life, but it is a very short one, for they exist but about two months.

The female, with a sharp spear, which she carries in the under and back part of her body, makes an incision through the bark and wood of the small branches of trees, (say generally fruit trees); and as she makes the opening, she deposits her eggs, one by the side of the other, and she will continue the incision from three, four to ten inches long, according to the length of the branch. How long the eggs remain in that situation I did not ascertain; but it is remarkable to reflect, that in due time, those eggs should, in what state or form is unknown to me, fall to the ground and for a certain number of years, should penetrate into the earth—for they have been found several feet in the earth, and then after entering a certain depth, for them gradually to rise and, that an exact period of seventeen years should take place before they come to perfection, and a general resurrection ensue, is wonderful indeed! And, in my opinion, worthy the enquiry of the Philosopher; for I have no doubt, they were formed by the Almighty for a wise and useful purpose.

It is very curious, but I never could perceive that they took any nourishment whatever, nor do they any injury that I could discover, excepting where they make the incision leaves the branches tender that they frequently break off with the wind.

And, Mr. Poulson, I will likewise inform you, and I do it with pleasure, as I anticipate the effect that the former risings of the Locust were succeeded by what I call plentiful years—the produce of grain, fodder, and almost every vegetable production, was abundant and uncommonly good.

Yours, &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

The credit of the government of the United States has daily advanced in Europe, of which advance we have indeed had occasional accounts, but such accounts generally came through the hands of those who deal in the purchase and sale of our funds, and have therefore not been very concise in their communications. It seems to have been an agreeable surprise to those not in the secret, to be assured that the agent of the Bank of the United States had succeeded in obtaining, in London, on favorable terms, the ten millions of dollars for the use of the Bank of the United States. From an intelligent American gentleman in London we have received by a late arrival a letter, which though of comparatively old date, affords much light on this subject. It appears, that as long ago as on the 8th of January last, American stock was actually above par in London, though nominally at 95. When we reflect on the occurrences in England since that day, calculated to appreciate still further the American Stock, there is no difficulty in believing that Mr. Sergeant has obtained as much specie as he desired on terms much more favorable than was generally anticipated in this country. But we keep the reader from the letter.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, under date of London, January 8, 1817.

"The funds of the United States stand higher, and deservedly so, than any funds in Europe—see on this subject

extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated November 16th, in the Times newspaper of the 26th of that month; and look at the deplorable state of the revenue here, in the Courier of yesterday, and Chronicle of to-day. Nothing but the unwieldy bulk of the national debt and the want of the objects of appropriation, giving a regular income, prevents its sinking in price, as it has in value, in the estimation of every intelligent man. In short, the nation was in a state of bankruptcy in 1812-13; increase of expenditure had already exceeded the increase of income; but for the American war it might have been superseded; now, whether from a diminution of the interest, or a heavy tax upon it in time of peace, the creditors will never receive 20s. a pound; and it will be daily growing worse and worse—indeed a rise in the price, or its maintaining the present, can only be occasioned by a palsy of the limbs that have heretofore supported that huge body; a disease in the ramifications of industry, that will undermine what my friend Whitbread used to call the factitious wealth of England; whereas the American debt is so entirely within compass, that with all the inconvenience and hazard of receiving the dividends from abroad, the six per cents which in July last were sold as low as 78 1-2, were done, as Mr. Williams told me, yesterday, at 95, which in one view of the case, and that an important one, may be considered above par: for they are reduced to sterling at 4s 6d. the dollar; and in the anomalous state of the currency, (the bank having no use for specie) the dollar itself is in the market at 4s 2d. 2-5ths, so that \$100 six per cents produce specie dollars 101 2 3ds; say \$95 4 4s. 6d. = £21 7s. 6d. = 4s. 2d. 2-5ths. = \$101 2-3ds.—I look for no revolution from all this. The drones of the hive must give of their abundance, to those that have need. Neither would the state of the nation be so distressing, if the government were not "given over to a corrupted mind"—the redundancy of labor might be applied, under a wise regime, to the most useful purposes. But, in fact, where nothing but poverty will prevent insult and war, let poverty abound. I think the disease is not local—the different branches of the European family are all affected by it—it is a great moral lesson, let us hope it may produce a good moral effect."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.
COBBETT.

We recently published, from an English paper, the particulars of the chastisement said to have been received by COBBETT from LOCKHART. It is due to impartial justice, that we should also publish the following extract, which forms the conclusion of a letter addressed by him to the people of England, which appeared in the Political Register, March 22.

Before I conclude, let me notice a famous falsehood which has appeared in the Morning Post of the 10th inst. in the following words:—

"Cobbett Chastised.—In one instance, at least, this hectoring bully has met with his deserts. Understanding that he passed the night of Sunday at Mr. Timothy Brown's, at Peckham, Mr. Lockhart repaired thither early yesterday morning with the intention of chastising the reformer for his insolence at Winchester. Before Mr. L. had reached the Bricklayer's Arms, he met Cobbett returning to town, and being furnished with a tremendous horse-whip, he applied it, sans ceremony, to the broad and well-adapted shoulders of his antagonist. Cobbett escaped into the shop of Mr. Jones, the apothecary, where he remained for two hours—His scone appears to have suffered considerable damage, as he was seen to leave the apothecary's shop with an enormous plaster over the left eye."

Now, who at a distance from London, would not believe this to be true? Who would not believe, that there was, at least, truth in some part of it? Who would not believe, that, at any rate, I was at Mr. Brown's on Sunday?—Who would believe that it was wholly false?—Nevertheless, I never was within several miles of Peckham last Sunday; I slept at No. 8, Catherine street, on that night; I never was out of that house on the Monday; and I have never seen Mr. Lockhart the brave since he came to me, with his own witnesses, at the Black Swan, at Winchester!

This is "delusion," indeed! It is the readers of these vile publications who are "deluded." This is, however, only a specimen of what corruption is capable of, and of what she has long practised. It is after this, hardly necessary to say that it would be foolish, and even base, in my readers, ever again to listen for one moment to any thing which corruption's press may say against me, be it what it may, and be it stated with whatever solemnity. I have often said that these men would not stick at false oaths; and I am persuaded that the public will now be of my opinion. Can any one believe, that a wretch, who could sell himself to a purpose like this, would not sell his oath, if he could get a good price for it?—I have often said, and I repeat, that those who have the power over the greater part of the London presses, are the very basest of mankind.—The wretch who publishes this "venom," is a staunch partizan of the late measures, and a gross calumniator of the friends of reform.—There needs no more upon the subject. The nation will judge him all in good time.

I am, my worthy countrymen,
Your friend,
WM. COBBETT.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE BOSTON FALMOUTH.
Additional Items from English papers to the 31st March.

In the British house of lords on the 13th of March, Mr. Brougham moved four resolutions.

1. That the trade and manufactures of England are reduced to a state of such unexampled difficulty as demands the most serious attention of the house.

2. That those difficulties are materially increased by the system of policy pursued with respect to our foreign commerce; and that a revision of this system ought forthwith to be undertaken by the house.

3. That the continuance of those difficulties is in a great degree owing to the severe pressure of taxation under which the country labors; and which ought by every practicable means to be lightened.

4. That the system of foreign policy pursued by ministers has not been such as to obtain for the people of this country, those commercial advantages which the just influence of Great Britain in foreign courts fairly entitled them to expect. The house passed to the order of the day after a long debate—118 to 63.

Mr. Brougham complained that all letters were opened in postoffices abroad. [He might have added, and at home too.]

At a meeting of the electors of Westminster, held on the 13th of March, an address to the prince regent was voted (with loud acclamations) beseeching him to remove the present ministers from his councils and confidence for ever.

Sir F. Burdett, Lord Cochrane, & Major Cartwright, were among the orators on the occasion.

Arrests continue to be made in Scotland.—Mr. Robert Kerr, is among the last.

Lord Castlereagh has stated it to be the intention of the British government to observe strict neutrality between Spain and her revolted colonies. Mr. Ponsonby gave notice of an intended motion on this subject. Complaint was made by Mr. Brougham of the Spanish Slave Trade.

Some proceedings relative to Mr. Canning's pay as ambassador to Lisbon, have taken place in parliament.

A motion in the British parliament for documents respecting Bonaparte's treatment was negatived without a division.

The representative from Bridport, England, Mr. Sergeant Best, resigned.—H. C. Stuart, Esq. & the famous Mr. Hunt offered for the vacancy. The former was elected.

A bill is before parliament opening the East India trade to vessels from Malta and Gibraltar.

The interest of the Bank of England for April 1817, is fixed at 5 per cent.

The Princess of Wales was at Munich, March 18.

COBBETT is said to be coming to America with two of his sons, intended for the bar.

Mr. Cobbett contradicts the story of his having been horse-whipped.

The Canton Viceroy and Mandarins are said to have assured Captain Maxwell that the frigate Alceste was entirely owing to mistake—as it was intended to salute him.

The Barbary Pirates are said to have renewed their depredations with unusual activity.

Lord Exmouth is said to be preparing for another visit to Algiers.

It is said Madame Murat is about to marry a General, who has attended her for some time.

King Ferdinand has suppressed all exclusive privileges respecting the fisheries.

The property of the "Prince of Peace," still remains under sequestration in Spain.

By a decree of March 2d, 65 books are prohibited by the Spanish government.

The Pope is restored the independence of the Republic of St. Marino.

The emperor of Russia has induced the Nobility of Courland to give freedom to their peasants.

Vessels arduing in Russia for another voyage of discovery. They have already one vessel out on such a voyage.

The Russian Captain Gallowin, three years prisoner at Japan, is about to publish a narrative.

The Austrian frigate of 36 guns, is about to sail from Trieste for the Brazils with an ambassador.

A French frigate and corvette are about to sail to survey New Holland.

The British have also given orders for a survey.

In London, March 18 (since the duty was taken off) Carolina rice sold from 48s. 4. 6d. It is reported that the British government contemplate giving a bounty of 7s. 6d. on East India rice imported into Ireland.

Price of the best wheaten loaf, weight 4 lbs. 5 1-2 oz. in London, is 17 d.

Price of corn is said to 'continue' to fall the German markets.

Argo of wheat from Leghorn arrived England, March 28.

From 3 to 400 vessels are chartered to bring wheat from the Baltic to England.

Efficiency of the supply of American cotton was still complained of in London, March 3.

The contracts of the French government for tobacco, on the 10th of March, and those proposed for April and May, produced no effect on the London market.

The American General who was presented yesterday to the Prince Regent, we are informed, was Gen. Bory, a distinguished and gallant officer, and well known to the inhabitants of Canada, for his generous, humane and gentlemanly deportment in the late war.

Morn. Chron.

FROM FRANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

A passenger in the Hunter, from Bordeaux, arrived at this port, has favoured us with a Paris paper (the Messenger) of the 31st of March—Nothing interesting appears in the perusal;—but we have made a few extracts for today, which will show that no important event has recently occurred in that country.

PARIS, March 31.

Yesterday his majesty heard mass in his apartments.

The king received yesterday the officers of the guard royal, whose services terminate this day. They were presented by the marshal duke of Belluno.

There was a grand parade yesterday before the marshal duke of Belluno.

This day his majesty receives the gentlemen at one o'clock, and the ladies at eight in the evening.

The ministers, the marshals of France, the dukes of Belluno, of Coigny, of Dantzic, of Ragusa, of Reggio, of Salme, of Albufera, and Treviso, the counts Gouvion St. Cyr, and Jourdan, many peers and members of the chamber of deputies, a great number of generals and officers of all ranks, paid their court to his majesty yesterday.

It is announced that the count of Croquerberg, an ancient captain in the service of France, was arrested yesterday, and conducted to the prefecture of the police. His papers have been seized.—M. Armand de Briquerville has also been arrested. Both are accused of holding a correspondence with some of the refugees in Brussels.

An assassination was committed at Versailles on the 25th of March, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, on the person of M. Martin, merchant broker, as he was returning to his residence.—Several individuals suspected of the crime have been arrested.

By a royal ordinance, a national guard is to be organized at Bordeaux, to consist of 4000 infantry, 300 cavalry, & 200 artillery.

Among the extraordinary phenomena of the season, we find there was a storm at Rome on the 6th of this month, by which the roofs of the houses were covered with hail, the rain descended in torrents, and the lightning struck the castle of St. Angelo, and did considerable damage.

By letters from Madrid we discover that several important changes are about to take place in the diplomatic agents of Spain. The duke of San Carlos goes from Vienna to London. M. Cevallos quits Naples to replace the duke of San Carlos, and he will, it is said, be replaced by another minister from the court of Ferdinand.

M. Bonson de Noifontaine, marshal de camp, died at Lille the 27th inst. of a nervous malady which he contracted in the campaign in Russia. His death has deprived the king of a military man, highly experienced in the service, and a most devoted subject.

On the 18th of this month, about half past 3 o'clock in the day, several meteoric stones fell in the cantons of Castlemoron and Mouclur, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, accompanied with violent detonations.

It is said that one of the rich galleons which was expected at Cadiz, has been captured after a smart action by two of the vessels of the independents near the Canaries. The utmost anxiety prevailed at Cadiz respecting the fate of the others which were expected.

The count de Semelle, ancient commissary of the king, is about to publish a curious memoir relative to the Diamond of the Princess, ci-devant Queen of Westphalia, and on the conduct of M. Maubreuil, who was accused of the theft.

The tribunal of police have fined a number of merchants of the Palais Royal, and the Rue of St. Honore, for having their shops open on Sunday last.

The Duke of Orleans arrived at Calais on the 20th, at 3 o'clock, and was detained there till the 22d by contrary winds, when he embarked in the French packet Iris, for G. Britain.

On the 7th instant, a man named Jean Deys, was condemned at the Mont de Marsan, to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, for having been guilty of various cheats under the pretence of magic.

The Duke of Orleans with his family is daily expected in France, on his return from G. Britain.

The demolition of the buildings situated in the Place Carousal, will commence the first week in April.

The news from Altorf of the 10th of March, announces that a vast quantity of snow had fallen there, and in consequence inhabitants of the mountainous countries were in perpetual danger.—In the cantons of Uri and Glaris, the avalanches were frequent, and had destroyed a great number of farms, covered the pastures, and buried the flocks.

In the Vallais the roof of the church of Selven had been forced by the snow.

The accounts from the Tyrol were equally deplorable.

The project of a law relative to the customs, adopted by the chamber of peers, in its sitting of the 25th March, was carried for the royal sanction on the following day, by the chancellor and the members composing the court of the chamber of peers.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 28.

Captain Teft, arrived here this morning from Port-au-Prince, contradicting the reported death of PETION. He had been sick for some time, which probably gave rise to the report of his death. When Capt. T. sailed he had entirely recovered.

The war between Christophe and Petion was conducted with very little spirit; some trifling skirmishes occasionally took place, but both parties appeared desirous of peace.

The British frigate which was despatched some time since from Jamaica to Port-au-Prince, for the purpose of demanding some negroes who had absconded from the former place in a pilot-boat, sailed about a week before Captain T.—The object of her visit had not been accomplished, the refugees having escaped and taken shelter in the mountains.

Markets for American produce were very dull at Port-au-Prince, and the produce of the Island high.—Rice 312; Flour 26; Tobacco 25 a 26; (Indigene currency, which is now much depreciated) Coffee 20 a 21 cents; Sugar 12 a 13 dollars.

A full company of United States Artillerists under the command of Captain Donnanough, came up from Fort Johnson yesterday forenoon, and took up their line of march for the Creek nation, frontiers of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, MAY 3.

The ELECTION in this City has resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen for members of the assembly, by an average majority of about 1900 votes over what is denominated the Clintonian ticket.

PETER SHARPE, CORNELIUS HERNET, CLARKSON CROLIUS, HENRY MEIGS, OGDEN EDWARDS, CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, ROBERT R. HUNTER, MICHAEL ULDSHOEFFER, JOHN MORRIS, ISAAC PIERSON, and SAMUEL TOCKER.

For Charter Officers, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards have elected the republican candidates for Aldermen and Assistants; and the republican Alderman for the 4th Ward is also elected. The federal candidates for Aldermen & Assistants in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Wards, and for Assistant Alderman in the 4th Ward, are chosen.

From Staten Island we learn, that Richard C. Corson, the Republican candidate for assembly, is re-elected by a majority of 90.

Mr. Van Cliff, the Republican candidate for Kings, is elected.

Merc. Adm.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

Extract of a letter from Benares, May 6, 1816.

"Since you tell me that you wish to hear about native customs and manners, I must mention a fellow who has been lately hung at Calcutta, and suffered for an offence which I think was never heard of in Europe.—He was an admirable swimmer and diver, and used to frequent the GHAAUS and places where the women came to bathe in the river. He would make his way along under the surface of the water, till he got close among them, and then seizing one of them by the legs, would drag her under the water for the sake of her ornaments; for the women of this country always bathe in their valuable gems and pearls.—meanwhile the newspapers teemed with horrible accounts of alligators carrying away bathers; and these monsters were talked of and feared by every one, and seen by no one. At last, a girl disengaged herself from his grasp, rose to the top of the water, and screamed out that it was no beast, but a MAN! He was then caught, and confessed that he had carried on the trade for seven years. Of the number of his victims he had kept no reckoning."

NEW INVENTED FIREPLACE.

We were yesterday favored with an opportunity of examining a newly-invented Fire place for which Mr. L. D. Desroismont and W. A. Seely, esq. have obtained a patent. The advantages which this possesses over all others, are as follows. No person who adopts it will ever after be troubled with a smoky house: 2dly. The heat is multiplied and thrown out into the room in fourfold ratio: 3dly. The chimney to which such Fireplace is attached, will never require sweeping, as its construction is such as to cause the fire to consume the greater part of the material of which soot is composed and the residue is deposited in such a manner as to avoid the danger of its ever taking fire, and thus the frequent alarms caused by blazing chimneys, may be effectually prevented. We have neither time nor room at present to give a description of this invaluable improvement, but shall seize the first opportunity to give it to our readers.

N. Y. Rep.

NEW-YORK, MAY 7.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Among the numerous arrivals at this port last evening, was the fast sailing ship *Fanny*, Capt. Forman, in the almost unprecedented passage of 21 days from Greenock, whence she sailed on the 14th of April, and from the Land on the 18th.

By this arrival the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received London papers to the 12th of April (a fortnight the latest) and the Clyde Shipping Lists to the 11th, from which we have selected the following articles, comprising every thing of interest they contain, either political or commercial.

Vienna papers state, that Prince Schwarzenberg's health is dangerous. His malady is a liver complaint.

Prince Ferdinand, of Wurtemberg, lately married to Mademoiselle de Metternich, is to be appointed Vice Roy of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.

Great numbers of half pay officers, continue to embark from France for the United States and South America.

The Grand Duke of Russia, Nicholas, was to arrive at Berlin about the 15th of March, where his marriage with the Princess Charlotte is to be solemnized. Europe is well planted with the kindred of the Russian royal family.

An account is published in a Liverpool paper of March 31, of a PLOI at Manchester, the object of which was to burn the whole of the manufactories.

A plot of the Littleport rioters to destroy the town of Elv, by fire, fortunately failed. Amongst the combustibles was a piece of charcoal, the fire of which appeared to have been providentially extinguished from the want of air. The fire was placed under a floor among a number of casks of gunpowder.

The London Courier of April 11 states that young Cobbett would have been taken into execution for 18,000 pounds for duties on his Weekly Pamphlet, had he not made his escape as he did.

M. Rionst, who had been prosecuted for writing a work entitled *Carnot*, has been condemned. He is fined 10,000 francs, and is to be imprisoned for two years.

Advices from Hamburg of the 26th ult. affirm that a conspiracy had been detected for destroying the Crown Prince of Sweden; but in what manner or for what final objects is not so very easily guessed at. In addition to statements which have appeared on this subject in the Hamburg papers, the private letters from Sweden contain various particulars. According to those, six assassins have been hired and introduced secretly into the palace to murder the Prince, but a timely discovery of this atrocious purpose happily prevented its accomplishment. The eminent danger to which the Crown Prince has been exposed having generally become known, the people crowded together from all quarters to ascertain whether his Royal Highness was safe. The mob surrounded the palace, and insisted on seeing him. On presenting himself at a balcony he was loudly cheered, and satisfaction and good order restored immediately.

The brig *Dolphin*, arrived at London, from Jamaica, was boarded twice on the passage by insurgent privateers, the first manned with 60 men, apparently Englishmen and Spaniards, called the Congress; the second was a schooner carrying 18 guns, and 130 men, apparently all Americans.

LONDON, APRIL 1. Lord Cochrane, we understand, has raised the £10,000, and bought in a fine vessel nearly as large as a frigate, which he proposes to man with the best sailors he can procure, for his voyage to South America.

Lucien Bonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the United States of America; but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Bonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners whom they admit into their society are a great many British.

Greenock, April 4. The riots at Manchester have been completely suppressed, and the fears of the inhabitants allayed, by the prompt assemblage of the military who now invest the town. Several persons who had been most active in promoting disorder, were apprehended and sent to London. A disturbance also appears to have taken place at Carlisle, which savoured more of riot and robbery, than having for its object any political purpose.

The royal assent was on Monday given by commission to the Seditious Meeting Bill, and an adjournment of both Houses took place; the Lords to Wednesday fortnight, and the Commons to Monday the 14th inst.

London, April 8. The official report states the cost of the civic entertainments given to the Prince Regent, Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Duke of Wellington, by the Corporation of London, to be upwards of £24,000.

Courier Office, half past 2 o'clock. Thomas Baird, merchant, and Alexander McLaren, weaver, were tried at Edinburgh on the 5th inst. for sedition, and found guilty. The jury recommended both the prisoners to the mercy of the court.

A treasury warrant has, we understand been issued to persons holding official situations under government of a thousand a year, and recommending to them to relinquish or to subscribe a tenth of their salaries for the use of the state, in

consideration of the public distresses; and holding forth the example of the lords of the treasury themselves, who it appears, have thus given up for the present, or for a limited time, a tenth of the stipend attached to their situations.

Morning Paper. Lord Castleleigh had a relapse of his indisposition yesterday morning. Dr. Bankhead, his lordship's physician, was sent for express to attend the noble Lord at his seat at Cray, Kent.

Massena, Prince of Essling, died on Friday last at his hotel in Paris.

Marshal Macdonald has recovered from his late indisposition, and assumed for the present quarter the functions of Major General of the Guards.

The Russian Government has published an Ukase regulating the entrance into and departure of foreigners from the Russian dominions.

From the accounts we have recently received, either through the channel of private information, or of that of the provincial papers, the greatest tranquillity already prevails throughout the country.

A morning paper says—"It was yesterday confidently asserted, in the political circles, that Bonaparte would shortly be removed from St. Helena; and Malta was mentioned as the place of his future abode. It was added, that to effect this object the Emperor of Russia had very earnestly interested himself." We do not believe a single word of this statement.

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NORFOLK, MAY 5.

AN EXCELLENT GRAB!

Captain Appleby, from Honduras, informs, that a small schooner under Carriaguan colors, with one gun, & about 25 men (supposed to have been fitted out at New Orleans) had captured off the Balize a Spanish feluche, laden with half a million of Dollars, and Indigo to nearly the same amount. The feluche was bound to Havana, and it is supposed that the privateer had got intelligence of her, while she was taking in her valuable cargo at Guatemala. To show how finely the Spaniards manage their affairs of importance, Capt. Appleby states, that the Capt. of a British vessel at the Balize had represented to the Spanish authorities the risk of sending so much treasure in one of their vessels in consequence of the vigilance of the insurgent privateers, and offered his vessel to carry it, in which it would go safe—but the Spaniards told him they had no orders to ship it otherwise than in their own vessels, though they could not but have known that there was a privateer cruising off the Balize at the time.

[Herald.]

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To be issued semi-annually, and conducted by
ROBERT WALSH, Junr.

It is intended that the work shall comprise—
A sketch of the political history foreign and
domestic, of the six months immediately preceding
the appearance of each volume; an Exposition
of domestic and foreign literature, for the
same interval; a free Synopsis of the debates in
congress, with an occasional investigation of their
merits in point of doctrine and style; a Notice
of such of the proceedings of the governments
and corporate bodies of the several states as seem
to bear on the interests of the union; a Selection
of the most important statistical and state papers
—and a record of occurrences which tend to
mark the progress of the arts and sciences, or to
illustrate the peculiar genius and manners of the
American people.

It is not meant to follow servilely the model of
the English works of the same kind, or to ad-
here rigidly to any particular set of topics. None
will be deemed ineligible, which may appear fit-
ted to dispense solid instruction or elegant am-
usement—the great ends of the undertaking.
Each volume will, however, be distributed into
sections or departments, and present all the order
in arrangement of which the design is suscep-
tible. The whole—the narrative and critical divi-
sions especially—will be preserved free from the
taint of party bigotry looking at home or abroad.
Exaggeration of every sort, whether as to the
merits or demerits of men or measures, foreign
or domestic, will be as much as possible avoided.
The subscribers to the work may rely on the ear-
nest and steady exertion both of the publisher
and editor to render it useful and creditable to
the nation.

Each volume, containing four hundred or more
pages, will be delivered to the subscribers in ex-
tra boards, at three dollars per volume, payable
on delivery. It is wished to be explicitly under-
stood that no volume will be delivered without
the payment being made.

Subscriptions received at the Star-office, where a
specimen of the work may be seen. may 6 3

New Medical Work.
PROPOSAL BY JAMES WEBSTER,
No. 10, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, ELEMENTS OF
Therapeutics & Materia Medica.
BY N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medi-
cine, and Clinical Practice, in the University of
Pennsylvania.

CONDITIONS.
1. The work will consist of two volumes, each of which will contain
from four to five hundred pages.
2. It will be delivered to subscribers, in neat
binding, at five dollars a copy.
3. The price to non-subscribers will be six dol-
lars.
The work will be ready for delivery early next
summer.
Subscriptions to the above work received at the
Star-office. may 6 3

Groome & Lambdin
HAVE the pleasure of informing their cus-
tomers and the public, that they have just
received, and are now opening, at their STORE,
directly opposite the Bank,
An extensive supply of Goods,
COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.
Which they respectfully invite them to call and
examine, assuring them that they will be offered
at the very smallest advance for Cash.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE
They have received a box of elegant 4-4
Irish Linens, a few Lawns, &c.
april 29

LOTTERY.
AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General
Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a
sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Ma-
sonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.
Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 " " " 1000
3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
5 " " " 100
11 " " " 50
45 " " " 20
50 " " " 10
300 " " " 6
1150 " " " 5
1500 Prizes.
1250 Prizes—More Prizes than Blanks.
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th " " " 300
1st on the 14th " " " 500
1st on the 15th " " " 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " 2000
The drawing will commence in Milford as soon
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue
by adjournments from time to time, until finished
200 tickets per day.
JAMES MILLECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND,
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.
P. S. Orders, including the price of tickets,
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,
will be punctually attended to.
april 1

Last Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robins*
Chamberlaine, late of Talbot county, dec'd,
are desired to make immediate payment to the
subscriber; and all persons having claims against
said estate, are warned to deposit the same, pro-
perly authenticated, in the Register's Office, on or
before the 5th day of August next, or by law
they will be barred any benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1817.
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Adm'r
of Robins Chamberlaine, dec'd.
may 6 3

FOR SALE OR RENT.
That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen
Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with
the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly
occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by
Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is
considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for
a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately,
or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at
Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, junr.
Baltimore.
aug. 29

New Edinburgh Encyclopædia.
1st & 2d part of vol. IX of the above work is
received at the Star-office—subscribers will call
without delay for their copies.
april 15

For sale,
A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing
two hundred acres, more or less. This prop-
erty possesses many advantages, namely, that of
procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild
fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone
through a general repair. There is no doubt of
there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have
been many species of it discovered. The above
property will be sold on terms highly advantage-
ous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to
purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford
Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscri-
ber, living in Baltimore.
CHARLES D. BARROW.
april 22

Hotchkiss's improved Straw-
cutting Machine.
THIS very valuable and improved piece of ma-
chinery may be seen in operation at colonel
Lloyd's and doctor Moore's, in Talbot county,
and at Mr. Winbert Tschudy's, in Queen-Anne's
county. Persons wishing to purchase the right
of building the above machine, will apply to
Messrs. Prentiss & Carter, No. 13, Bowly's wharf,
Baltimore. A bargain will be given to any per-
son that feels disposed to purchase the whole of
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or the whole
State. Persons making application by mail will
pay their postage.
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Agent for the Patentee.
april 29. 3q

Red Fox and Mink Skins
The highest market price will be paid in cash by
the subscribers for
Red Fox & Mink Skins,
At No. 6, Spear's wharf.
BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.
Who have to let,
A LOT OF LAND,
About 12 acres, very near the city.
The Star at Easton will publish the above
eight times.
april 8 8

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,
WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d
day of March next (weather permitting) at ten
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on
Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour;
and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Bal-
timore on the above named days, during the sea-
son.
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order,
and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.
All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left
with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,
and faithfully executed by
The Publics obedient serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS
N. B. The subscriber's clerk will attend at
the Drug store of William W. Moore, every
Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the
convenience of the citizens of Easton, where
those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
SUPERIOR,
EDWARD AULI, Master,
WILL commence running from Easton-Point
to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every
Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she
will continue during the season.
The SUPERIOR is in complete order for the ac-
commodation of Passengers, and the reception
of Grain, &c. For freight or passage apply to
the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the
office at the Point.
The subscriber returns thanks for the encou-
ragement he has received from the public, and
assures those employing him, that every exertion
shall be made to render satisfaction.
Persons sending Grain, will please to spec-
ify in their orders by what Packet they wish
it to be carried, to the Clerk in his ab-
sence.
EDWARD AULI.
N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug
store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morn-
ing until half past nine o'clock, for the conveni-
ence of the citizens of Easton—where those hav-
ing orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, March 4.

Department of War,
Additional Accountant's Office,
September 27. 1816.
"I having been made the duty of this office
by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the
War Department, which remained unsettled at
the conclusion of the late war, and are now un-
settled—It is hereby made known to the officers
of the late army, who have public accounts to set-
tle, and to such non-commissioned officers and
privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay
due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this
office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and
the balances remitted, without incurring any ex-
pense by appointing an agent to transact their
business for them.—The heirs and representa-
tives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late
army are also informed, that, by forwarding their
papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the
deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the
balances be remitted free of expense.
The duties heretofore confided to the Addition-
al Accountant having been assigned to this of-
fice, applications relative to the above notifica-
tion will be addressed accordingly.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office.
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.
Editors authorised to publish the Laws of
the United States are requested to publish the
above twice a week for three weeks.
april 29 6

WAS COMMITTED
To the goal of Harford county, on the 29th
ult. a negro man who calls himself MINNY,
is about 28 years of age, five feet one and a half
inch high square made, has lost part of the fore
finger of his right hand. His clothing con-
sists of a dark mixed cloth suit, a red round
about, striped cotton waistcoat, red flannel jacket,
light corduroy trousers, fur hat, with shoes, &c.
He says he belongs to James Anderson of A-
lexandria. The owner is desired to release him,
otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to pay
his prison charges.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, April 8. 8

Was committed
To the goal of Harford county, on the 28th
ult. a MULATTO LAD, about 19
years of age, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches high, slender
made, has a small scar in his forehead, another
on the left side of his mouth, and a few small
scars on his right arm. His clothing consists
of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers,
a paper hat covered with black muslin, &c. He
says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Piscata-
way. The owner is desired to release him, or
otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees,
&c. agreeably to law.
JASON MOORE, Sh'f.
april 3—22 8

By the President of the United
States.
WHEREAS by an act entitled "An act pro-
viding for the sale of the tract of Land at
the Lower Rapids of Susquehanna River," passed
on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that
all the Lands in the said tract, except the reser-
vations made in the said act, should be offered
for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the
State of Ohio, under the direction of the Regis-
ter of the Land Office, and the Receiver of pub-
lic monies at Wooster, on such day or days
as shall, by a public proclamation of the Presi-
dent of the United States, be designated for that
purpose: And whereas by an act entitled "An
act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at
the British Fort at Miami of the Lake, at the foot
of the Rapids, and for other purposes," passed
the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that
all the Land contained in the said tract, except
the reservations and exceptions made in the said
act, should be offered for sale to the highest bid-
der, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the
direction of the Register of the Land Office, and
the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and
on such day or days as shall, by a public procla-
mation of the President of the United States, be
designated for that purpose:
WHEREFORE, J. JAMES MONROE, President of
the United States, in conformity with the pro-
visions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare
and make known, that the Lands authorized to
be sold by the first mentioned act, shall be offer-
ed for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in
the State of Ohio, on the first Monday in July
next, and continue open for seven days and no
longer; and that the Lands authorized to be sold
by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for
sale to the highest bidder, at the same place, on
the third Tuesday in July next, and continue o-
pen for seven days and no longer.
Given under my hand, this 15th day of April,
1817.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
By the President, J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the
General Land Office.
april 29 11

President of the United States.
WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of
Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1808,
entitled "An Act concerning the sale of the Lands
of the United States and for other purposes," the
President of the United States is authorized to
cause certain public lands to be offered for sale;
WHEREFORE, J. JAMES MONROE, President of the
United States, in conformity with the said act,
and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale
and disposal of the Lands of the United States
south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make
known that public sales for the disposal, agree-
ably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east
of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chicka-
sawhay river, on the south by the parallel of
the 31° of north latitude, on the east by the Mo-
bile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by
the Creeks, Santahogae and Bogue Homo, (the
one falling into the Tombigby and the other into
the Chickasawhay rivers) which have been sur-
veyed and returned to the Register of the Land
Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been
disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall
be held at St. Stephens on the River Tombigby,
on the first Monday of July next, and continue
till the said lands have been offered for sale.
Given under my hand the eighth day of
March, one thousand eight hundred and
seventeen.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner
of the General Land Office.
Printers who publish the Laws of the U-
nited States will insert the above once a week till
the first of June, and forward their accounts (in
duplicate) to the receiver of public monies at St.
Stephens, for payment.
march xxv 10

FOR SALE,
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a-
cres of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to per-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber
april 9

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.
The subscriber having taken that large and
commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in
Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has opened TAVERN,
and intends keeping a general assortment of the
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommoda-
tions that the markets can afford.—Boarders by
the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.
Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all
times be accommodated with board and private
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-
commodation of customers, &c. The subscri-
ber's stables are in good repair, and a constant
supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be
kept for the accommodation of customers and
travellers, by
LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

Black Knight
Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this
spring, is nearly sixteen hands high, and is now
in high stud condition, and was got by James-
Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight,
who was got by Dove (known by the name of
Dames's Dove) out of a Packmare, known by
the name of Hopkins's Packmare. The dam of
Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's
Leonidas—his grand dam was got by old
Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by
the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to
be equal to any breed of horses in the country
for saddle or gear of any kind
BLACK KNIGHT
Will be let to mares this season at the price of
eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on
or before the first of September, five dollars will
discharge the debt, and twenty-five cents to the
groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in
foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed
on by the subscriber.
BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's
stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday,
and will travel in the Bay side one week and in
the neighbourhood of the Trappeth the other, and
will go round once a fortnight regularly. The
season to commence on the first Tuesday in A-
pril, and end on the twentieth day of June.
JAMES DENNY.
march 25

To the widows and heirs
Of the Officers, Seamen and Marines of
the late United States' brig of war E-
pervier.
AN ACT
For the relief of the widows and orphans of the of-
ficers, seamen and marines who were lost in
the United States' brig Epervier.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States, in Con-
gress assembled, That the widows, if any such
there be, and, in case there be no widow, then
to the parents or parent, and if there be no parent,
then to the brothers and sisters of the officers,
seamen and marines, who were in the service
of the United States and lost in the brig Eper-
vier, shall be entitled to receive, out of any mo-
ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
a sum equal to six months pay of their respec-
tive deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to
the pay due to the said deceased on the four-
teenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay
due the deceased shall be allowed and paid
by the accounting officers of the Navy Depart-
ment.
[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay author-
ized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to
the legal claimants, upon application to the Navy
Department, Washington, when they shall sever-
ally transmit a certificate of marriage duly au-
thenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of
baptism and of the parish record in behalf of or-
phan children, a certificate of the relationship of
brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of
the county, proving incontestably the kindred and
just claim under the said act. As no intermedi-
ate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are
requested to send their vouchers and papers di-
rect to the Navy Department, and the money
will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the
neighbourhood of their residence, without ex-
pense or deduction. Those who constitute attor-
neys will have to prove their identity, and affini-
ty, to the officer, seaman or marine, and no let-
ters of administration will be required or admit-
ted in favour of a claim.—The payment being
specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, no
other need apply, and the strictest scruti-
ny will be observed when the application is not
direct from the person designated in the law.
By order of the Secretary of the Navy,
BENJAMIN HOMANS.
Navy Department, 10th April, 1817.
N. B. The same proofs and vouchers will be
sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th
July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth Au-
ditor of the Treasury Department.
The Printers of the Laws of the United
States are requested to publish the above three
successive weeks.
april 29 3

NOTICE.
AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of
the General Assembly, passed at December ses-
sion, 1816, entitled, "An act for the temporary
relief of the poor in the several counties in this
State," the Levy Courts of the several counties
are authorized and empowered to levy such sums
of money on the assessable property of their re-
spective counties, as they may deem requisite to
grant relief to the poor of the several counties,
whom they may believe to be in absolute want
of such aid, by allowing all such persons as out-
pensioners of the Poor Houses of their respec-
tive counties, such sums of money, not exceeding
thirty dollars each, as they may under all cir-
cumstances deem best calculated to relieve them
from suffering. All such persons in Talbot
county, wishing to avail themselves of the pro-
visions of the above law, are requested to make ap-
plication to the Levy Court of said county, at their
several meetings.
By order—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.
The Levy Court for Talbot County, have caused
the following Circular to be addressed to each
of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto an-
nexed—
Easton, March 18th, 1817.
SIR,
The Levy Court, in order to carry more ef-
fectually into operation the provisions of the act
passed at the last session of the General Assem-
bly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief
of the Poor in the several counties in this State,"
have deemed it most advisable to appoint a num-
ber of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose
of selecting and recommending such persons as
they think are unfortunately placed in a situa-
tion to require assistance from the county; and,
for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that
number. We solicit your acceptance of the a-
bove appointment, and request that you will de-
liver to such applicants as you may think deserv-
ing, a written certificate, to be delivered to the
Levy Court at their several sittings.
We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREDERICK BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, Junior,
JAMES SETH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.
Abenigo Bodfield Stephen Catrup
Col. William Hayward Doct. James Thon
Samuel Roberts John Edmondson
William G. Tilghman Doct. Ennells Martin
James Denny John Bennett
Capt. William Jordan Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie William Jenkins—14.
DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.
Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Caulk
John Kemp Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazier John Dorgan
Wrightson Lowe Anthony Banning
Alexander Hemeley James Esgate
Col. Hugh Auld Mordica Skinner
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.T.) Spedden Orem—14.
DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.
Maj. Jabez Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reynier Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes
Maj. Solomon Dickinson Jacob Brownell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Tripp
Joseph Martin James Cain—14.
DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.
James Chambers William Slaughter
Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills
Charles Gibson Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt William C. Leonard
Ennells Martin, Junr. William Clark
Wm. H. Tilghman Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Nabb Joseph Turner, sen—14.
March 18

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county,
Md. on the 13th of March last, as a runaway,
a bright mulatto man who calls himself JOHN,
says he belongs to Mr. George Johnson, of St.
Mary's county, in this state—he is about 20 years
of age, five feet nine inches high—had on when
committed, an old black cloth coat, a pair of mixed
kersey overalls, tow linen shirt, coarse shoes,
stockings, and an old fur hat. The owner is de-
sired to come and release him, otherwise he will
be sold for his imprisonment fees.
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f
of Frederick county, Md.
april 5—22 8

In Chancery.
March 13, 1817.
ORDERED, That the creditors of *Levi Frump-*
ton, deceased, exhibit their claims, with the
vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, with-
in three months from the above date.
By order,
THOMAS H. BOWIE, Register.
april 29 3

Caroline County Orphan's Court,
22d DAY OF APRIL,
Anno Domini 1817.
On application of *WILLIAM TURNER*, Ad-
ministrator of *Henry Turner*, late of Caroline
county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's es-
tate, and that the same be published once in
each week for the space of three successive
weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at East-
on.
In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid,
I, S. J. I have hereunto set my hand, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 22d day
of April, Anno Domini eighteen hun-
dred and seventeen.
JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That all persons having claims against the es-
tate of the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of
April, 1818; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—
Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased,
are desired to make payment to the subscriber
immediately.
Given under my hand this 29th day of April,
1817.
WILLIAM TURNER, Adm'r
of Henry Turner.
april 29 3

Rock-Hall Packet.
THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COPPERED
ROCK-HALL PACKET.
Will run during the season on the following
establishment, viz:
Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town
each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock
Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving
Chester-Town at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives at half
past 7 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS HARRIS.
april 8 13

Washington Monument Lottery
THIRD CLASS.
SCHEME.
3 PRIZES OF 20,000 Dollars.
4 " " " 10,000 Dollars.
5 " " " 5,000 Dollars.
20 " " " 1,000 Dollars.
26 " " " 500 Dollars.
100 " " " 100 Dollars.
140 " " " 50 Dollars.
400 " " " 20 Dollars.
11,000 " " " 12 Dollars.
11,698 Prizes.
23,302 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.
OSCAR.

The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of
Washington.
WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm,
within six miles of Easton, at the very mod-
erate price of Eighteen Dollars the season, Nine
Dollars the single leap, and at Twenty-five Dol-
lars to ensure mares being with foal, and fifty
cents to the Groom. In every case both cover
and groom to be paid on or before the first day
of September next; but with those who prefer
paying on or before the first day of July next,
(on which day the season will expire) I will dis-
count one third from their accounts.
He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every
Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on
Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the re-
minder of the week at my farm, near the old
Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dol-
lar per week, also grain and hay furnished at
market price, if required. Every care and at-
tention shall be paid to mares from a distance,
but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.
Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so
well known, that it is unnecessary to say any
thing of his pedigree and performances, since
it is universally admitted that he has been one
of the greatest racers in America. Should any
gentleman doubt either his blood or perfor-
mances as a racer, or his character as a foal get-
ter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy
him.
JAMES NABB.
P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three
years old colts against any on the Peninsula.
J. N.
March 11

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the
19th of January inst. living in Caroline county,
Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named
Avery TILLOTSON, about 18 or 19 years of
age, and from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches
high, of a black complexion, full and prominent
mouth, and large breasts. She generally wears
her hair in plaits on her forehead, from 3 to 4
inches in length, and her head bound up with a
handkerchief. Avery is stout made for her height,
and very awkward and inactive in her gait: she
has worked in and out of doors, as necessity re-
quired; she is very slow; an answer when spoken
to, and answers in a short and abrupt man-
ner. Had on and carried away with her the fol-
lowing clothing, as near as can be ascertained—
one black silk frock, one white cambric muslin
do. one stamped cotton do. red and green with
brown stripes, two short gowns and skirts of
cotton kersey, and one pair of coarse shoes half
worn.
If she has left the county, it is expected she is
on her way to Philadelphia, as she has relatives
living in the city. On her passage to the city, I
think it probable she will be lurking about Cam-
den and its vicinity for some weeks.
I will give \$50 if Avery is taken in the state,
and secured so that I get her again; or the a-
bove reward if taken out of the state, and secured
as aforesaid—and all reasonable charges if brot-
home.
NATHAN B. DOWNES.
Jan 28

Six Cents Reward.
Banaway from the subscriber, living in St.
Michaels, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 14th
inst. WILLIAM H. HOWARD, an apprentice
to the shoe making business, about 16 or 17
years old—rather small for that age. The re-
ward, with all reasonable charges, will be paid
if brought home.
CHARLES BENSON.
april 29 3

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
Printer of the

Laws of the Union.

TERMS

REPUBLICAN STAR.
The terms are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Merino Sheep

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, for cash, at Easton, on Tuesday the 26th of May, a number of year old full-blooded MERINO RAMS. At the same time, a full-blooded Baromet. WIRE, bred by General Foreman, may 6 3.

Inobedience to a Decree

OF the Judges of Caroline county court, to me directed, dated the 6th of March, 1817—I will sell on Monday the 26th day of May next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale with interest thereon—the FARM lately the residence of William Fountain, deceased, lying in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, situated on Tuckahoe Creek. This farm contains about 270 acres, is well improved, and has a very valuable shad and herring fishery on it.—A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale.
The creditors of the above named Wm. Fountain are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.
WM. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of William Fountain.
april 29 4

For sale.

THE subscriber will sell all her property in the town of Easton, consisting of a LOT fronting on Washington and West streets, and situated nearly opposite the Fountain Inn. The improvements thereon are a large and commodious dwelling, a kitchen, smoke-house, and an excellent well of water. A LOT on South street, on which is a large framed stable. Also, a LOT on South street, containing four acres of Land.—As it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase the above property, will previously view it, it is not deemed necessary to say anything concerning it. The above property will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 27th of May next, if not previously disposed of at private sale. For terms apply to Thomas Hayward, Esq. or to Samuel Nicols, Esq. Easton.
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
april 22 6

In obedience to a Decree

OF the Judges of Caroline county court, dated the 6th of March, 1817, to me directed—I will sell on Wednesday the 28th of May next, on the premises, at twelve months credit, to the highest bidder, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, all the REAL ESTATE of John Harvey, consisting of a Farm lying on the main road leading from Potter's Landing to Marshallsburg Bridge, containing about two hundred acres. This Farm is in a tolerable state of repair, and is convenient to mill and market. A plot of the above lands will be shown on the day of sale.
The creditors of the above named John Harvey are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.
WM. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Harvey.
april 29 4

Trustee's Sale

THE honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, at July Term, 1816, having ordered and decreed a sale of the interest of James P. Maynard in and to the following Farm, to satisfy the several claims mentioned in the said decree, against the said James P. Maynard, &c. and appointed me, the subscriber, Trustee for that purpose.—Public Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public sale, under and in virtue of the decree aforesaid, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-house door in Easton, all James P. Maynard's title and interest in and to the VALLEY BLISS FARM, on which Foster Maynard, the father of the said James, now lives, and in which the said Foster has a life estate, and James P. Maynard the remainder in fee, under the will of Elizabeth Aldred, dec'd.
This farm is situated on Broad Creek, between St. Michaels and Oxford, in Talbot county, and contains by estimation 120 acres, part of the tract of land called "Yafford's Neck"; the woodland and arable land are both good—the situation is healthy and handsome—the buildings are such as are usually found on farms of that size. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all persons disposed to purchase will take a view of the farm and premises before the day of sale.
Terms of sale. The purchase money in cash must be paid to the subscriber, as Trustee, on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, with interest from the day of sale.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Easton, may 13 4

FOR SALE ORIENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Courney, or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.
aug 23

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order of Caroline county court, will be exposed to public sale upon the premises, on the twelfth day of June next,

A VALUABLE FARM, Lying in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline County, whereon Mr. Dekar Thompson now lives, containing about 224 acres, belonging to the heirs of James Casson, deceased. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Agreeably to the order, one third of the purchase money must be paid down, one third part to be paid at the end of twelve months, and the residue at the end of eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale: bond with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. when attendance will be given by
WILLIAM ORELL, Auctioneer.
ABRAHAM JUMP, Auctioneer.
SAMUEL TALBOT, Auctioneer.
may 13 4

For sale,

All the Real Property of James Earle, deceased, in the town of Easton, CONSISTING of Houses and Lots situated on Washington street. Also, a tract of land, of about seventy acres, called "Bowie's Adventure," lying between Dorreltown and the land of Tench Tilghman. The terms of sale may be known by application to the subscribers, who will also show the property to any one wishing to purchase. All the above property, not disposed of before Tuesday the 17th of June next, will on that day be offered at public sale in the town of Easton, at half past 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBT. LLOYD TILGHMAN, TENCH TILGHMAN, Wm. H. TILGHMAN, N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the late James Earle, upon note, bond or open account, are earnestly requested to call on the subscriber for the purpose of settling their accounts immediately, as farther indulgence cannot be given.
Wm. H. TILGHMAN, Acting Ex'or.
may 13 3

The Convention

OF the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, will meet at Fredericktown, on the 4th day of June, 1817.
The Editors of papers in the State of Maryland will be so good as to give this notice four insertions in their papers.
may 13 4

Notice.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has, and intends to keep through the season, a large supply of Indian Meal and Pickled Pork, Which people that may purchase, will find very superior.
may 13 3 JAMES M'KEEL.

Boarding-House.

THE subscriber can accommodate five or six Boarders for the residue of this year, and next year intends to occupy a large house in Easton, as a Boarding-House, sufficient to accommodate from twelve to twenty Boarders agreeably. Every attention shall be used to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.
Easton, may 13 5 RICH'D. HALLWOOD.

Union Bank of Maryland,

May 5th, 1817.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house on Monday the 7th July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Board,
R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above notice a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.
may 13 6

EASTON ACADEMY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Trustees of the Academy have elected Mr. SAMUEL TUENY the Principal Teacher. This gentleman is so highly recommended, the Trustees flatter themselves the Institution will soon acquire a higher character than it has ever had. The Academy will be opened and ready for the reception of pupils on Monday next, 12th instant.
Per order,
may 6 3 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

To be sold,

A SMALL Plantation in Caroline County, containing about 120 or 130 acres, one half cleared, with an excellent frame dwelling house, two rooms on a floor with a passage and cellars, a good granary, carriage house, and apple orchard; also a good brick well of water in the yard, and a convenient fishery. It lies beautifully and conveniently situated on Tuckahoe Creek, within about twenty yards of the water. The highest landing for craft on the said Creek is within about one and a half miles of Hillsborough. No any person wishing to purchase, the premises will be shown by Solomon Flanigan, residing thereon. For terms apply to Mr. HENRY CARMAN, at Mr. William Bennys, or to Mr. HENRY CARMAN, Talbot County.
may 6 3

NOTICE

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,
April 15, 1817.

An election for sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this Institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house in Gay street, on MONDAY the 21 day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
J. STERRYTT, Cashier.
The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled "An act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore," is published for the information of Stockholders.
"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends in the City Bank of Baltimore, shall be semi-annually declared in the months of March and September, and be made payable in the months of April and October.
"And be it enacted, That hereafter thirteen members of the old Board, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Directors of the City Bank at each next succeeding election.
"And be it enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
april 23 6

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,
All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Prumpton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.
Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot county jail 8

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, offering themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction; therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PETER DEXY, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOHN KEAY, (Bay-Side) either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.
We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.
JOSIAH MASSY, WALTER M. MILLAR.
april 8

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:

SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

To provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next, the offices of accountant and additional accountant of the Department of War, the office of accountant of the Navy, and the office of superintendent general of military supplies, be and they are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That from and after the said third day of March next, all claims and demands whatever, by the United States or against them, and all accounts whatsoever, in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That from and after the third day of March next, in addition to the officers in the Treasury Department, already established by law, there shall be the following officers, namely, four auditors and one comptroller.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the first auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and after examination to certify the balance and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon; it shall be the duty of the second auditor to receive all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties and premiums, military and hospital stores, and the contingent expenses of the War Department; that it shall be the duty of the third auditor to receive all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, and generally all accounts of the War Department other than those provided for; and it shall be the duty of the fourth auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relative thereto; and the second, third and fourth auditors aforesaid shall examine the accounts respectively, and certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon: PROVIDED, That the President of the United States may assign to the second or third auditor, the settlement of the accounts which are now confided to the additional accountant of the War Department.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to those Departments, and of all debts due to the United States on moneys advanced relative to those Departments; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates, and to record all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of those Departments, the examination of the accounts of which has been assigned to them by the preceding section. And it shall be the duty of the said auditors to make such reports on the business assigned to them as the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments may deem necessary and require for the services of those Departments.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said auditors shall annually on the first Monday in November report to the Secretary of the Treasury the application of the money appropriated for the Military and Naval Departments, for the preceding year, which shall be laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the annual statement of the public expenditures.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such moneys as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the War and Navy Departments by warrants from the Treasury, which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of the War and Navy Departments respectively, countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the auditors respectively.

Sec. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the first and fifth auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the register; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall also superintend the preparation of the public accounts, subject to his revision, and provide for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

Sec. 9. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the second comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the second, third and fourth auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the said Secretaries the official forms to be issued in the different offices for disbursing the public money in those Departments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein; and it shall also be his duty to superintend the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision.

Sec. 10. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to superintend the recovery of all debts due to the United States; to direct suits and legal proceedings, and to take all such measures as may be authorized by the laws, to enforce prompt payment of all debts to the United States.

Sec. 11. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the provision contained in the second section of the act passed the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money," which directs that in every case where suits have been or shall be instituted, a transcript from the books and proceeding of the Treasury, certified by the register, shall be admitted as evidence, and be extended in regard to the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, to the auditors respectively charged with the examination of those accounts, and that certificate, signed by them, shall be of the same effect as that directed to be signed by the register.

Sec. 12. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the auditors of the public accounts shall be empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they shall be charged.

Sec. 13. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all accounts of the expenditure of public money to be settled within the year next ensuing the date of the places where such expenditure occurs may be such as to make it impracticable to settle them at such places, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, shall establish fixed periods at which a settlement shall be required. And it shall be the duty of the first Comptroller to lay before Congress, annually, during the first week of their session, a list of such officers as shall have failed in that year to make the settlement required by law.

Sec. 14. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in the annual statement of all accounts on which balances appear to have been due more than three years, which the Comptroller is now required by law to make, he shall hereafter distinguish those accounts, the balances appearing on which shall in his opinion be owing to difficulties in form, which he may think it equitable shall be removed by an act of Congress; and where the debtors by whom such balances shall have been due more than three years shall be insolvent, and have been reported to Congress for three successive years as insolvent, the Comptroller shall not be required in such case to continue such balances in the statement above mentioned.

Sec. 15. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the salary of the Comptroller appointed by virtue of this act, shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and that of the auditors, each, three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 16. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all letters and packages to and from the Comptroller and Auditors heretofore mentioned, be conveyed free of postage, under the same regulations that are provided by law for other officers of government; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to assign the several sums appropriated for clerk hire in the office of the accountant, superintendent general of military supplies, and accountant of the navy, to the officers hereby created, to which their respective duties shall be assigned.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of John J. Yarnall, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby required to adjust and settle the accounts of John J. Yarnall, deceased, late a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, upon principles of equity and justice, and to make such allowances thereon as, under the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing vessels departing from the town of Bayou St. John and basin of the Canal de Carondelet, for foreign ports, to clear out at the Custom House in the City of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels, about to depart for foreign ports or places, from the town of Bayou St. John, or basin of the Canal de Carondelet, shall be permitted to clear out, with their cargoes, at the Custom House in the City of New Orleans, and depart, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, and in every respect in the same manner as vessels clearing out and departing for foreign ports from the said City of New Orleans by the way of the Mississippi River.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Madame Montriou.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Madame Montriou, on account of the injury done to her plantation by the erection of public works of defence on the same, by order of Major General Andrew Jackson, and to allow her in the settlement thereof the value of such injury, upon terms that may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Madame Montriou, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Ottowas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Chickahomies, that is to say: with the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottowatomies, at St. Louis, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; with the Chickasaws, at the Chickasaw Council house, on the twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; with the Choctaws, at Turkeytown, on the fourth of Oc-

tober, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; with the Choctaws, at the Choctaw Trading house, on the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the payment of the annuities to the Indians, as stipulated in the said treaties, that is to say: to the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottowatomies, one thousand dollars annually, for twelve years; to the Chickasaws, twelve thousand dollars annually, for twelve years; and to William Colbert, a Chickasaw Chief one hundred dollars annually, for and during his life, to the Choctaws, six thousand dollars annually, for ten years; and to the Choctaws, six thousand dollars annually, for twenty years.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That for the purpose of carrying into effect certain of the stipulations in the said treaties, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that is to say: to carry into effect the treaty with the Chickasaws, as aforesaid, the sum of seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, the sum of five thousand dollars; and to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, the following sums, viz: For the salary of the second Comptroller, three thousand dollars; for the salaries of four additional Auditors, twelve thousand dollars; for the salaries of additional clerks in the offices of the second Comptroller, and additional Auditors, nine thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting a pension to Commodore Richard Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, a pension of three hundred dollars per annum be allowed to Commodore Richard Taylor, in consequence of a total disability arising from a wound received in a conflict with the enemy in the revolutionary war, while in the command of a flotilla in the waters of the Chesapeake, under a commission of Captain in the navy from the state of Virginia, to be paid to him, the said Taylor, half yearly, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of John J. Yarnall, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby required to adjust and settle the accounts of John J. Yarnall, deceased, late a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, upon principles of equity and justice, and to make such allowances thereon as, under the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing vessels departing from the town of Bayou St. John and basin of the Canal de Carondelet, for foreign ports, to clear out at the Custom House in the City of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels, about to depart for foreign ports or places, from the town of Bayou St. John, or basin of the Canal de Carondelet, shall be permitted to clear out, with their cargoes, at the Custom House in the City of New Orleans, and depart, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, and in every respect in the same manner as vessels clearing out and departing for foreign ports from the said City of New Orleans by the way of the Mississippi River.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Madame Montriou.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Madame Montriou, on account of the injury done to her plantation by the erection of public works of defence on the same, by order of Major General Andrew Jackson, and to allow her in the settlement thereof the value of such injury, upon terms that may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Madame Montriou, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Ottowas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Chickahomies, that is to say: with the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottowatomies, at St. Louis, on the twenty-fourth day of August,

The circumstantial history of the Revolution in Brazil has reached us. The events of greater importance than any other in the affairs of South America. The Spanish Colonies were not the residence of any Court, and had been long interrupted in their commerce with the parent country. To the Brazils an European Court had been transported for safety and repose. The event has happened at the moment when the military force of this country was employed against the spirit of Revolution in the neighbouring Colonies; and is another evidence how far the spirit of independence has extended itself, and how much more easy it must be to keep on in this new course, than to retrace the steps already taken. It seems decisive of the fate of South America. It is now above three centuries since the Portuguese discovered this country. It did not at first appear suited to gratify their avarice. The treasures of the mines had made them forget the riches of the soil, or the hopes of a kind cultivation. Half a century passed, before the territory was settled, or any attempts made to give the exact limits of the claim. It was assigned for the residence of such convicts as were thought too bad for Europe, till the oppression of the Jews in Portugal led to fix this as the place of their banishment. As soon as the settlements began to flourish, they were objects to the rapacity of the Spaniards and French, and at the time our New-England settlements began, the Dutch, more successful than the Spaniards and French, took possession. The Dutch were partly dispossessed, but at length it was determined to divide the territory. But the Dutch, more avaricious than wise, soon made the Portuguese detest this policy, and the Dutch were obliged to abandon their possessions in the country. The situation of Brazil is the best can be imagined. The capital, Rio de Janeiro, is in 22° 15' 13" S. latitude, while it is but 42° W. of London, or as the Portuguese reckon, it is in longitude 334° 51' 30". The longitude is much less than of any other part of America. It is now ten years since it was the residence of the Court of Portugal. This measure was concerted by British policy, and was calculated as well adapted to extend British commerce. As such it was announced in the British empire. The country, it was believed, might justify the highest expectations, but it was doubtful whether the Portuguese were the people to derive the greatest advantages from its agriculture or commerce. They who believed the Brazils destined to be at some future period the place of extensive commerce, were well persuaded that few hopes could be derived from the manners and policy of Portugal. The removal of the Court directed the attention of all Europe to the consequences of this extraordinary event. Portugal seemed to be almost the only country in the world, which had admitted as an object of its own administration, the means of its own dependence upon foreign nations; and it was reserved for Pompadour to teach the nation a better policy, and this policy obtained when our independence was secured. Since the removal of the Court to the Brazils, the war in Portugal, and the many occurrences in its civil and military history have explained the condition of the country. The superstition of Portugal has been proverbial. One fact may explain it. In the war of the Spanish succession, the troops of Portugal elected St. Antony for their General. The King, Don Pedro, made out his commission and his pay. This saint is still commander-in-chief of the army, and every year receives in his church his salary from the King. The image of the saint is borne in solemn procession, and is the prostration and homage due to his commission, paid to this emblem of his presence and of his power. The Duke de Chatelet tells us in his travels, "there is no country in which the people sacrifice more to the external practices of religion, and where they, at the same time, violate its precepts with greater impudence." As was predicted, the government of the Brazils has been maintained in that absolute manner which could secure for it no respect. It had adopted the absurd policy of arresting the citizens in a country in which every man might be suspected, who dared to consider his own interest and freedom as worthy of his protection. We must let their own documents speak for them in the late revolution. The violence of these arrests, justified the heroism of their resistance. The signal was given, and the event seemed rather as the feast of peace, than the confusion of war. Every measure was adopted to prevent violence, & to guard the indignant passions of the people. After a convention with the constituted powers, a government was established by consent for the present, and it was in kind operation without disturbance or complaint. A manifesto has been given of all the transactions. The first care was shown in preventing any fears from distinction which should be made among the citizens, and the sincerity with which the assurance was given prevented any alarm. Of the population of the Brazils, various statements have been made. As the accounts have differed most, which is given the number of the natives upon the extensive tract of country to which the name of Brazil is applied. From the various statements we may conclude that it has been no object to the government to make known its resources. We may expect from the re-

volution a more exact account. At the last dates, the slaves were triple the number of Europeans, and the natives probably double to the number of slaves. The Europeans have been reckoned less than one fourth of a million. The Portuguese settlements in South America have been arranged in five sections. Those of southeast Guiana, part of Amazonia, a part of Peru, Brazil, and a part of Paraguay. The Abbe Raynal endeavored to give the population in his time, to which we refer. He makes above a million, of which a sixth part were Portuguese. But the widely different accounts may satisfy us that we have as yet a very imperfect history of the country. We are now to expect the history of the revolution in the capitancies or provinces. The effect upon the military operations on the shores of the Plata, and the sympathy it will occasion in all the provinces in which the principles of the revolution have already obtained in South America. It is a pleasing recollection, that so far as the revolution has proceeded in Brazil, it has been an exception to that violence which has appeared in many other provinces.

The following is an extract from the last Register published in England and drew the attention of the officers of the crown.

From Cobbett's (London) Weekly Political Register, of March 22.

"Poor deluded people."—In writing the last number, I was pressed for time. The Hampshire parsons and Lockhart the brave, had taken up those hours, which ought to have been devoted to a better purpose. However, as that was the last public meeting, under the old laws of the land, and as the conduct of our adversaries was some what singular and discovered their temper, it was not altogether useless to put an account of it upon record.

We now live, those of us who may be said to live at all, under a new set of laws. First, every man and woman is now liable to be seized, at any moment, and to be put into a prison & kept there for any length of time, cut off from all communication with friends, wife, children, or any body else whatever; and also from pen, ink, paper, books; in short any man or woman may now be taken up, sent to a prison in the kingdom however distant without any charge being made known to them, without their their knowing what is alleged against them, without having any idea of who is their accuser; without having even a hearing from any body, and without their very children knowing how they are treated, or what prison they are in. And after all, if a man outlive these sufferings; if he do not die in prison, his time of remaining there is quite uncertain. It may be for a short, or for a long time; and if the laws be continued in force, it may be for many years. The absolute power of imprisoning men in this way is lodged in any one of the secretaries of state, or in any six privy councillors. This, therefore, is the state in which we are all now placed, except the members of the two houses of parliament themselves, who cannot be thus imprisoned without the house being first informed of the cause, and without the consent of the house, who would, of course hear the accused party in his defence. But all the rest of us are liable to be taken out of our shops, fields or beds, and imprisoned and kept in prison, in the manner that I have above described.

The next act makes it death to attempt to seduce soldiers or sailors from their duty. Now, therefore, my "poor deluded" friends, you ought to bear in mind, that if any one of you were to ask a soldier to quit his post or to refrain from doing any thing that he had been ordered to do, or to do any thing that he had been ordered not to do, that you would be liable to be hanged, upon the oath of that soldier. If, for instance, any man, sitting in a public house with a soldier, were to hold a conversation with the soldier, however carelessly, which might be construed to have for its object to induce the soldier not to obey any command of his officers, such man would be liable to be hanged. If a mother, wife or sweet-heart, were to endeavour to induce a soldier to desert, to desert, she would be liable to be hanged. If a wife, or daughter, were to endeavour to induce a soldier to wink at the escape of a husband or a father, in pursuit of whom that soldier had been sent, such wife or daughter would be liable to be hanged. If a son seeing a soldier about to plunge a bayonet into the body of his father, by command of his superior, (as in case of lot, &c.) if such son were to endeavour to persuade the soldier not to obey the command, such son would be liable to be hanged. Supposing a son to be the soldier, in such a case, and his mother were to fling herself before him, and scream out to him to spare his father's life, such mother would, for such offence, be liable to be hanged. And observe, this law is now made perpetual; that is to say, it is intended not to last for any limited time, but to be always the law in future. Therefore, take care. These are cases which may never exist; but such is the letter of the law.

The third act relates to public meetings, to clubs or societies, and reading rooms and other places for reading. As to public meetings, there can be no more except such as the sheriffs, mayors and magistrates approve of; and denounced as you are, you know very well what sort of meetings they will allow. Seven house-holders may call a

meeting by public notice; but they must sign their notice and lodge it with the clerk of the peace; and, when the meeting takes place, any single magistrate may come, and if he chooses, disperse it; and if any speaker utter anything which the magistrate may think calculated to stir up the people to hatred or contempt of the government, the magistrate may take such speaker into custody. And if any number of people exceeding twelve, remain together after the meeting is ordered to disperse; or if any one resist the authority of the magistrate in any way upon these occasions; all such persons are to suffer death. So that, as you see, no meeting can now be held without the consent of a sheriff, mayor, magistrate, or some person in authority; for to suppose, that, under such a law any other sort of meeting will take place, is nonsense. Suppose, for instance, that seven of us, in Hampshire, were to call a meeting by public notice, parson Baines, of Exton, or any other magistrate, might come to it, and if he chose, order us all to disperse in an hour, upon pain of death. Or, when any of us began to speak, if we talked about sinucures, taxes, or seats, or anything else, no matter what, which parson Baines might think calculated to bring the government into hatred or contempt, he might seize us and imprison us; and if any one resisted the seizure, he would be liable to suffer death. This being now the law, I leave you to guess, whether any meetings will be again held, except those which are called by persons in authority; and what sort of meetings those are, you know well enough.

As to clubs and societies, none can now exist for any political purpose. I do not see how it is possible for any man to belong to any such society without subjecting himself to the pains and penalties of this law.

I am, my worthy countrymen, Your friend,
WM. COBBETT.

INTERESTING EXTRACT

Of a letter from one of our naval officers to his friend in Boston, dated at Cadiz, March 9.

"In January we again sailed for Algiers. The batteries of the strong city again present a formidable appearance. The Dey has finally concluded to accept our treaty, though when signing it he said he was on his back while we presented a knife to his throat; but of this you probably know more than we do. In January we reached Gibraltar. We found the celebration of the Carnival had rendered it much gayer than usual. Some nights the streets and houses were filled with persons masked. Masquerades are found to be so demoralizing (if the word may be used) that they have been prohibited by the most of our state legislatures. On the 27th we departed, and anchored here on the 28th.

"Cadiz is a regular, well built city nearly insulated, containing fifty-six thousand inhabitants. It has public squares, and the Alameda, for walks—this is next the sea, and has a pleasant prospect of the bay, &c. A church that was commenced some time in the 16th century, is admired for its architecture. It will never be completed, for a reason that checks many undertakings—want of funds. It is reported that the Catholic Majesty is hostile towards the U. States. The unusual changes in the seasons that have produced so much distress in parts of Europe & our country, appear to be extending to this neighborhood. Though this is said to be always a time of the year when rains are frequent, none has fallen for a considerable time past. Processions are often met in the streets invoking the saint whose business it may be to furnish water, to let them now have a supply. The only public amusements in this country are to be seen at the Circus on Sundays. The equestrian performance is by a company just arrived from England, and are such as we see in Boston, but the feats displayed on the wire and rope are truly astonishing. There appears to be a great many soldiers in Cadiz, destined to act in South America; but from what I can learn, not more than two regiments will embark to reinforce the royal army. The fair sex are pretty much as described by Byron in his *Child Harold*—as ready to heal as inflict a wound. As you are a married man, you have not heard me speak of the women in the Mediterranean, though there are many of them beautiful, and all strangers find them bewitching."

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 6.

HARVEST.

We are sorry to state, that the wheat crop is perishing under the *Hessian Fly*. The accounts we have received of its ravages are alarming. A farmer from Powhatan assures us that ground from which he expected a few days ago to reap thirty bushels the acre, will now yield him five. Some estimate their loss at 23ds—others at more. The change has been a rapid one. But a few days ago, the wheat bore a most promising appearance: giving delight to the eye and gladness to the heart of the farmer. But the fly suddenly came, and the hopes of harvest are vanishing. We have not had an opportunity of hearing from many quarters of the state; but in Powhatan, in Gloucester, & in this neighborhood the ravages are very great. Report indeed says, that to the east of the ridge the fly or rather the maggot, has appeared in great numbers.

We are informed that wheat sown in rich land and at an early season, will be strong enough to come to an head—but that sown late, and on a thin land, it must fall a sacrifice to the fly.

As this subject is one of the most interesting that can concern the state, we solicit information from different quarters. Farmers are requested to inform us, in what parts the fly has appeared; and what is the degree of ravage which it is committing. We solicit information too on the general history of this enemy, so small in size, so great in degree. When is the egg laid?—Where is it deposited?—When does the egg breed the maggot?—When does the maggot take wing?—What state of the atmosphere is most favorable to these changes?—What species of wheat is most liable to the fly?—What sort of cultivation is best calculated to prevent or to destroy it?—With such other general remarks as are not embraced in the range of these queries.

This visitation, if it be a general one, will indeed be most unfortunate. The last corn-crop was peculiarly short; most of our farmers looked to that of wheat as their great resource. If they could hold out till their wheat came in, they were content. In some of the counties, corn is now so scarce as to sell for ten dollars a barrel. If the wheat crop should fail, then the disappointment will be sorely felt. We earnestly beg then for information from all quarters where the fly appears.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL.

Contracts have been made for erecting, during the ensuing summer, the following Light-Houses in the state of Massachusetts, viz:

On Peit Manan.
On Naushawn Island, near Tarpaulin Cove.
On West Chop of Holmes's Hole.
At Nantucket.

These Houses will, probably, all be completed in the month of October or November next.

Arrangements have likewise, we understand, been made for determining whether Gas may not be advantageously substituted for Oil, in the Light-Houses of the United States. The experiment is to be made in the Light-Houses at Newport, Rhode Island. It is particularly recommended to the attention of mariners, from whom communications (addressed to the Treasury,) as to its relative benefits or inconveniences when compared with oil, are invited.

The tract of land about Fort Meigs, on the Miami of Lake Erie, is twelve miles square or about 60,000 acres more than the District of Columbia. It was ceded to the United States at the treaty of Greenville; it includes the foot of the rapids, and is the head of navigation for Lake vessels. The town of *Perryburg* has been laid out by order of the United States, on the South bank of the Miami, opposite to which there is from 6 to 9 feet depth of water. The town has nine parallel streets running north and south which are intersected by seven streets running east and west. It contains 768 town or *lot* lots, each one quarter of an acre, and 206 *Out* lots from two to four acres each. A public sale both of the town & of the whole twelve miles square will be held at the Land Office in Wooster, Ohio, on the third Tuesday of July next. The minimum price for town lots is twenty dollars each, and for out lots five dollars an acre. The head waters of the Miami approach within a few miles those of the Wabash. It is probable that a flourishing and respectable settlement will soon appear on this tract. Good roads will soon connect this settlement with Detroit and Lower Sandusky, and the cultivated parts of Ohio. By the Greenville treaty a cession was made of two miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky. This tract also has been surveyed—the town of *Croghansville* has been laid out on the East Branch of Sandusky river, and the whole will be offered at public sale at Wooster, on the second Monday of July next.

It would be an amusing and pleasing pursuit to follow the advance of the Spring from our southernmost territory northward. In this quarter, say latitude 39, the strawberry and the pea, the latter particularly, are scarcely in blossom. A gentleman from the banks of the Roanoke, in North Carolina, informs us that before he left home a week ago, ripe strawberries and peas had appeared on the table. In New York, the Lombardy poplar, which has been in full foliage here for three weeks, has scarcely disclosed a leaf. In Charleston, it is probable the luxury of green peas has been enjoyed for ten days at least, whilst in the remotest parts of the New-England States, the plant which bears the pea has scarcely peeped above the ground. The gradations and varieties of climate in our extensive country are much more strongly marked by the progress of vegetation than by the temperature of the air. The rapidity introduced into our travelling by stages & steam boats is such, that in these days a citizen in Vermont or Maine may leave snow on the ground at home, come here and find all nature verdant with exuberant foliage; travel half way to Charleston, dine on green peas and sup on strawberries; and returning home, arrive there before a flower opens or a leaf is displayed.

Nat. Intel.

ANECDOTE.

We have a number of anecdotes respecting the manner in which the British received the accounts of our triumphs at sea. Those triumphs have certainly contributed to allay the pride of Britain—and the old air of "Britannia rules the waves," is no longer received with the same glee, or re-echoed with the same spirit, by a London audience. The seaman is no longer the favorite character; but since the defeats on the ocean, and the triumphs at Waterloo, the laurel of the soldier has overshadowed that of the seaman.

Among the efforts which were made to drown their sense of maritime defeat, was the fuss which they attempted to make of the capture of the Chesapeake. In a thousand ways, it was magnified and emblazoned. The victory of Trafalgar scarcely excited more triumph. Captain Broke was knighted. He was presented with the freedom of several cities. The grand affair of the Serpentine River, in the presence of the Russian Princes, was intended to show off this singular victory—and the Chesapeake was brought upon the stage to tickle the mortified vanity of John Bull.

It was on one of these occasions, that the anecdote I am about to relate, took place. It was told me by an American gentleman, who was present at the exhibition. The Chesapeake was paraded in triumph upon the stage, and just as the heads of the Cocknies were inflated with the spectacle, their vanity was turned into shame by an unexpected incident. An American seaman was in the pit, and not liking to see his country's flag struck even in a show, he rose and addressed the audience to the following effect: "Yes, said he, & where are the ships you have lost? Where is your Guerriere, your Java, your fleets on lakes Erie and Champlain? Why don't you show them? D—n your eyes, there is one good reason why you can't, many of them are sunk to the bottom of the sea." The effect was electrical. The Cocknies were at once ashamed and enraged. They threatened mischief to the fiery American tar, and some of his countrymen were rushing to his assistance; when the Manager interposed, and quelled the rising riot.

Mr. Canning, who utters such pretty speeches and writes such pretty books, was at the house of M. Goltz, in Paris, where he met Madame de Stael. The impudent minister is remarkable for a nonchalant manner, which in some persons would be styled effrontery. He took the liberty to censure the Emperor Alexander. Madame de Stael defended him. "Madam, you do not like the English?" "Yes, sir, in their own country." "Tell me now, madam—you wish you were rid of us all?" "Not exactly so; but I think it would be well if you were to stay at Paris, and send your troops home." "Why so?" "Because they may be wanted, and perhaps Mr. Canning may not." "Madam, you are angry because we possess your fortified places?" "I am." "Madam, after such a revolution, it was necessary to punish the nation." "Punish a nation, sir! it is to punish a mighty river, which will sweep the impudent insulter with it in its course to the ocean."

DOGS OF ST. BERNARD.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

A German Almanack, recently published, contains some details concerning the dog named Barry, one of the predecessors of those who lately perished amidst the snow of the Great Saint Bernard. This intelligent animal served the hospital of that mountain for the space of twelve years, during which time he saved the lives of forty individuals. His zeal was indefatigable. Whenever the mountain was enveloped in fogs and snow he set out in search of lost travellers. He was accustomed to run barking until he lost breath, and would frequently venture on the most perilous places. When he found his strength was insufficient to draw from the snow a traveller benumbed with cold, he would run back to the hospital in search of the monks.

One day, this interesting animal found a child in a frozen state, between the bridge of Dronaz and the ice-house of Balsoro; he immediately began to lick him, and having succeeded in restoring animation, by means of his carresses he induced the child to tie himself round his body. In this way he carried the poor little creature, as if in triumph, to the hospital. When old age deprived him of strength, the prior of the convent pensioned him at Berny, by way of reward. He is now dead, and his hide stuffed and deposited in the museum of that town. The little phial in which he carried a reviving liquor for the distressed travellers whom he found among the mountains, is still suspended from his neck.

London paper.

A writer in the Savannah Republican expresses a desire to obtain a list of the newspapers printed in every state and territory within the United States.

There are printed within the District of Columbia seven newspapers; two daily, three thrice a week, and two weekly.

In Maryland, there are printed, we believe, four daily, and nine weekly newspapers, besides those country papers issued from the daily offices in Baltimore, for the use of the interior.

In Georgia, it appears, there are nine papers printed. In New York, there are upwards of ninety!

The whole number of newspapers printed in the United States, of every description, from daily to weekly, from imperial folio to medium octavo, is about five hundred. The number of newspapers thrown from the presses of the United States, in every week, may be fairly estimated, we presume, at two hundred and fifty thousand.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

COBBETT'S INTENDED PUBLICATION.

Jamaica, (Long-Island) May 11.

It being my intention to resume my literary labours without loss of time, I think it necessary to announce that intention, and to state to the public the principal objects that I have in view to effect by such resumption. To pretend that I shall seek no compensation for the exertion of whatever talents I may possess, would be to act the hypocrite, a character I never yet appeared in—but I can, with perfect sincerity, declare, that private advantage of any sort weighs very little, either with me, or any of my family, compared with the desire which we possess of aiding the cause of freedom and justice in England, and through England, in every part of enslaved Europe.

It must be quite evident to every man who reflects on the part which the boroughmongers of England have acted, that upon the duration of their power depends the duration of that of all the despotic governments of Europe. It is impossible to look at the present state of the governments in France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Naples, &c. without being convinced, that the boroughmongers are their only prop. It is impossible to look at the *Holy League*, at *Alien Acts*, and *Standing Army*, in England; at the reciprocal surrender of fugitives by the different governments, without being convinced that disaffection towards the governments is well known to exist throughout all those populous countries. The fact is, that the people are every where becoming enlightened—that they every where understand their rights—that they are every where seeking opportunities for obtaining them—and that their governments instead of wisely and justly yielding in time, are every where hardening the grasp of despotism, and vainly endeavoring, by the means of the bayonet and the gibbet, to check the irresistible progress of the human mind. Not only are they endeavoring to re-establish all the ancient tyrannies and persecutions, but to render them more oppressive and more terrific than ever, of which there is a complete proof in the agreement into which they have entered for the reciprocal surrender of fugitives—that is to say, for each government to surrender to each of the other governments any person that may take shelter within its dominions.—Every lawyer knows well, that this is a perfect novelty in the practice of even the worst of tyrannies—that it amounts not only to the surrender of a part of the sovereignty of each individual state, but that it is in fact, an amalgamation of tyranny, in order, by the augmentation of its weight, to enable it to press out the very soul of freedom from amongst men.

In the reign of Louis XV. there was, as far as related to the powers of the continent, a scheme of this sort on foot, which scheme was defeated only by the resistance, or the refusal rather, of the Protestant States of Germany, who were not base enough to come into such a compact. The Abbe Raynal, in speaking of this scheme, concludes his reprobation of it by observing, that if the scheme had gone into effect, every state of Europe might have taken for its motto the words which *Dante*, in his celebrated poem has placed over the gates of his infernal region: "He who enters here, leaves even *hope* behind!" Yet to this very situation has Europe now been reduced, and that too, solely by the boroughmongers of England—who have had the address to draw into their hands, and the wickedness to employ, for the destruction of freedom, all the energies of the compact, fertile, and powerful country, of which they have, directly in the teeth of the law of the land, usurped the absolute command.

In this view of the matter, interesting as the fate of such a country as England must be in itself considered, her fate is trifling, when we reflect, that on that which shall take place there must depend the fate of every despotic government on the continent of Europe. A reform of parliament in England (and no man that I have ever been acquainted with has contemplated any thing further) a reform of the House of Commons, agreeably to the principles of the English constitution, leaving the king, and the lords, and the church, in full possession of all the lawful powers and privileges—this reform alone would, I am perfectly convinced, totally destroy despotism in every part of the continent. That this reform will take place, I am also perfectly convinced. It is impossible, within the compass of a paper like this which I am now writing, to state my reasons for this conviction. This I shall do hereafter. But the public will perhaps recollect, that a twelve-month ago, before the people in England began hardly to shew themselves, I predicted that either a reform or a naked despotism was near at hand. The latter has come—for it is not a suspension of the habeas corpus act which has taken place. We have called it such—but it is a very different thing. The act of the habeas corpus, which has passed so late as the reign of Charles II. merely facilitates the obtaining of redress in cases of false or unjust imprisonment—but in all time since England was England, the law of the land was, that no man could be imprisoned but by due course of law & by known magistrates, upon known and fixed laws, and supported in those acts by competent witnesses. Therefore the act which the boroughmongers have just passed, and which authorizes the ministers to imprison whomsoever they please, in any prison that they please, to keep them in prison as long as they please, without any evidence of any guilt, without any hearing of the imprisoned party, even before the ministers themselves, without any notification of such imprisonment being made to any body, without permitting friends, children or any other person to have access to the imprisoned party, and without any responsibility attaching to the ministers for any acts that they may do in this way—this of the boroughmongers is, as every lawyer will allow, a complete and entire abrogation and abolition of all the laws of England, statute law as well as common law, intended for the preservation of the personal freedom and safety of the people. And if this be not despotism, I should be very much obliged to my old friend, Mr. John Randolph, of Virginia, or to Mr. Parson Parish, or to any such person, if there be any other such upon earth, to tell me what despotism does really mean.

The other most abominable acts which the boroughmongers have recently passed, are of less importance; but, as I shall, in my intended publication, have occasion most clearly to show, while these acts are most grossly unjust and insulting towards the king's family, as well as towards the people, they discover the dreadful trepidation of the boroughmongers themselves, who are haunted with fears of all sorts, of every shape, and of every magnitude;—and, I will do them the justice to say, that it is the value of cowardice, and not of cruelty, that has produced the Revolution that is now made in our country. To a man on this side of the Atlantic it is next to impossible to convey even a faint idea of their fears. But who would have believed, only two years ago, that, in a time of profound peace with all the world, without a rebellion, without a riot, without even a disposition to riot in any part of the kingdom, without evidence of treasonable practices being able to be discovered in any one man, and while both houses were passing resolutions to spend millions to erect columns and triumphal arches to celebrate the deeds of a "successful war,"—who would have believed that in such a season, troops and artillery without, and bands of police officers within, would have been thought necessary to secure the personal safety of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in parliament assembled!—As an instance of the dread in which the boroughmongers live, we need only notice the clause in one of their acts, recently passed, to prevent the people of Westminster from holding any public meeting, though called by the *High Bailiff* of the city, within a mile of Westminster Hall. The Parliament House forms a small part of that immense building called Westminster Hall. Opposite the grand entrance into the Hall is an open space called Palace Yard, and this has been, time immemorial, the place where the citizens of Westminster have met to discuss the subjects of petitions and addresses to the House of Parliament and the King. During the turbulent times of the early part of the French Revolution, many measures of rigour were adopted upon the suggestion of the fears of government, but the fears of even those days were not powerful enough to produce a measure like this. In short, all is trepidation on the part of the boroughmongers; and we know well that fear never fails to suggest the most desperate measures.

To explain the real grounds of all these and many other measures that have been adopted in England—to show why it is not reasonable to suppose that these measures should long serve the turn of the boroughmongers—to justify the conduct of the reformers in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales—to repel the charges which the boroughmongers press, has so basely preferred against them—and, above all, to encourage my countrymen to perseverance, to strengthen their hope and animate their zeal in the glorious cause in which they are engaged—these will be the principal objects of my future exertions, and indeed, these are the objects which have brought me across the Atlantic; for if I had chosen to retire to my estate and remain silent, it was intimated to me, from the government itself, that I should be permitted to do so, and that I should receive annually whatever I might lose by a suspension of a literary labour, which was more than ten thousand pounds a year. I will not say that I could look at a wife and seven children so ardently beloved by me, and so well worthy of all the affection that my heart can bestow upon them; I will not say that I could think of these things and instantly reject the proposition; but, when I reflected on the imperishable value of my fame—when I reflected that the character of their father would be esteemed by my sons far beyond the possession of any wealth—and particularly when I reflected on the great and everlasting gratitude which I owed to my countrymen for the respect, the admiration, the sincere and hearty applause which they had bestowed upon me, and of which the proofs were to be found in the sale of my writings to an extent exceeding tenfold that of any other writing ever heard of in the world—when I reflected on these things, I preferred voluntary exile and possible poverty, as I had once before preferred the payment of a thousand pounds fine, to the making of a promise not to support the cause of the princess of Wales, agreeably to an offer which was sent me just previous to my release in 1812, as could be proven, if necessary, by witnesses now living.

As to the calumnies that may be republished against me here, by the agents (for they are no better) of the boroughmongers' hirelings in London, I can only say that they are as base as the minds in which they are engendered. That the usurpers in England, having their dungeons open to receive every man who offends them, will be able to do much against me in the way both of calumny and confiscation, I have no doubt; but they will be so kind as to recollect, I hope, that if they have power of violence and falsehood, I have the power of reason and of truth. Dividing their motives for pressing the recent acts into ten portions, the putting down of me and of my writings did I verily believe form eight portions out of ten. These eight portions of their dread still exist; and, before this day three years, if I live so long, and have my health, the world will see whether I am a match for the despots, or whether I am not.

The particular form of the publication of my future writings, the day of the week of the publication, the price (which will be low) and other particulars will be stated in a day or two in an advertisement, by my nephew, Mr. Henry Cobbett, who will have the sole management of the business. I shall now fight the boroughmongers upon some what equal ground. I will write nothing which the law of the land would not permit me to write in England. I will avail myself of no privilege which I might derive from a transfer of allegiance. In short, I will do nothing that shall justify any one in saying that I seek, in the most distant manner, or in the slightest degree to turn back upon my country, or to cast a slur upon the character of my excellent countrymen.

WM. COBBETT.

From the Richmond Compiler of Saturday week.

MAD DOGS.

A great alarm prevails in this city and neighborhood about mad dogs. We are requested most earnestly to warn our fellow citizens of the impending danger. Certainly the most serious causes for alarm exist. On Thursday, a dog with every appearance of madness was going at large in this city, and bit ten or twelve other dogs. The owner ordered his young man to tie him up; which was accordingly done: but the symptoms of hydrophobia increased so alarmingly upon him, that it was found prudent to kill him.

We understand, that a dog upon Richmond Hill, supposed to be mad, has bit two or three children. In Goodland, it is asserted, that one suspected of madness has bit twelve or thirteen in one family. A gentleman of this city has had several remarkably fine sheep on his farm bitten by a rabid dog—the sheep were seized with the symptoms of madness.



Republican Star,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1817.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

The following extract of a letter gives us a report of a most interesting character. Apodaca, we believe, has been a long time in America, having passed to Mexico from the Island of Cuba, of which he had for some time been Governor. This report again awakens a gleam of hope that Mexico may still achieve her independence. The last intelligence indeed represented it as hopeless. Apodaca was then said to have extinguished the last spark of insurrection, by taking the Patriot officers into his service. But may not this have been an ingenious finesse, to execute the object disclosed in the following extract?—We shall wait for news from that quarter of the world with great anxiety.

Richmond Enquirer

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to his friend in this city, dated

"New Orleans, 7th April, 1817.

"The news of the day here is, that the Vice-Roy of Mexico, Apodaca, has declared himself independent, and has an immense force arrayed to sustain his declaration. I have not been able to learn satisfactorily the source whence this intelligence is derived. The policy pursued by Apodaca, since his elevation to the general policy of the mother Kingdom in relation to her colonies, that we may readily suppose in him an ambition superior to a subservience to Spain, and a patriotism above the mere tranquilizing or subduing of a revolutionary spirit, to sink it again into the gloom of despotism, without security for the past, or hope for the future.

"If this news be true, the fate of New Spain is decided, and Old Spain will not shortly again conceive, hold a time of insolence and ambiguity towards us, such as she has lately manifested. A few days will, I suppose, decide upon the truth or falsehood of this intelligence."

Baltimore, May 16.

John Bruce, Jun. Esq. Deputy Collector for the Port of Baltimore, has been appointed Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, in the place of Dennis A. Smith, Esq. resigned.

We understand that notes have been engraved in this city, on application of a person of genteel appearance, for what was termed *The Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Natchez*. Suspicious, however, are entertained, from particular circumstances, that no such Bank exists; and the public are cautioned to be on their guard against receiving said notes, until something further on the subject shall transpire.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, of the United States' Rifle Regiment, has resigned his command.

Boston, May 6.

The United States' brig *Prometheus*, Captain Wadsworth, and schooner *Lynn*, Lieut. Stacey, are ordered to Philadelphia, to carry men to bring the Franklin 74 from that city to this port, where she is to be equipped for sea.

SCHOONER OCEAN.

The re-examination of *Moses Kelso*, late master of the *Ocean*, on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to sink that vessel, took place on Thursday last, before Judge Davis. At the close, Kelso was ordered to be committed to take his trial in the Circuit Court of Maine, he having been apprehended in that District. The principal witness against Kelso is Lefevre (or Favours) who testified against Roget in New-York. The vessel was owned by Mr. Nathaniel Bryant, of Nobleboro'; and Favours acquits him of any participation or knowledge of the plot.

SOUTH-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The importance of the trade of the South-American provinces, should they fully achieve their independence, appears to be duly estimated by the English prints. It is by some of them considered sufficiently desirable to warrant the interference of the government of Great Britain in favour of the Patriots, even at the sacrifice of all amicable relations. If to the English, the value of South-American commerce is of "a magnitude hardly to be calculated," how much more momentous would be its consequences with regard to the United States! How much more desirable to us, the accomplishment of that great event, which would dispense its favours, and impart its benefits, more particularly to this nation!

The London Star, in reviewing the situation, and remarking on the resources and advantages possessed by Great Britain, introduced the following on the subject of South-America.

Balt. Patriot.

"As to the commerce which might be secured to this country with South-America, we have always been of opinion that its value is of a magnitude hardly to be calculated. And we have on many occasions stated our opinion, without disguise, that we owe no debt of gratitude to Spain. Spain assisted in wresting our North-American colonies from us; from the United States the flame of Revolution reached France; this, by the rotation of the wheel, reached South-America.—Britain invited and encouraged the South-Americans to separate themselves from the dominion of the mother country; but at length she beat Bonaparte. This very man sent back, in his deep policy, the beloved Ferdinand, and we have been such fools as to do what he wished us to do, to give up our efforts for the emancipation of South-America, and thus deprive ourselves of the means we possessed for retrieving the prosperity of our commerce. Miserable infatuation and folly! to sacrifice such benefits in favour of the beloved Ferdinand! Would Spain have done so? Look at the American war. What nation upon earth would have done so, except ourselves?"

We regret to learn, by a gentleman who came passenger in the Steam-Boat yesterday, that an epidemic has prevailed for some time past in the town of Manchester, opposite to Richmond, which has carried off, in the space of six weeks, upwards of one hundred and thirty persons, chiefly negroes—a mortality heretofore unexampled in that place, the population of which, we believe, does not exceed 500. What renders this visitation the more painful, is that among the number who have fallen victims, are many of its oldest and most respectable inhabitants.

Newfile Herald.

AGRICULTURAL.

A sure method of raising Indian Corn on poor ground, as experienced by a gentleman of the state of New-York.

Dissolve salt-petre in water, so as to make it very strong. Soak your seed corn therein until becomes swelled; then plant it in the usual way. It will produce three times the crop, and will be ripe three weeks sooner than the same sort of corn planted without soaking, on ground of the same quality, and in the same quantity.

N. B. It is also said to be a preventative to its being attacked by the destructive worm.

FROM THE RALEIGH N. C. STAR.

Williamborough, N. C. April 15th, 1817.

Mr. SAMUEL LOCKHART,

My Dear Husband—You have left me, your dutiful and affectionate wife, and taken to your bosom Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, of Petersburg, Va. a woman less virtuous, less affectionate, less industrious, and less economical than myself. When your reason has power to exercise itself, which I expect will succeed that glow of fascination with which you have forsaken me, I hope you will return to your lawful wife. Your lavish presents to your harlot, Mrs. Atkins, and neglect of business by your attention to her, have incurred debts, that will exhaust all the property you have left behind. But when I took you first, you were penniless and I made you rich; you were comfortable and I made you happy. Repent and return.—That kind Providence, which fostered our first exertions, I pray may continue, and may we be restored to happiness and plenty.

Your loving and dutiful wife,

SALLY LOCKHART.

N. B. I have not any money to pay to editors for publishing the above letter; but those of the United States (for I know not to which of the States my husband has gone) who will give it several insertions, shall have the prayers of a distressed woman to that throne of grace from which all rewards flow.

SALLY LOCKHART.

May 9, 1817.

GRAND INVENTION—IF TRUE.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

Here is a new discovery which, if it be confirmed, will exceed the steam-boat:—A mathematician of Milan, M. Locatelli propels boats on rivers by means of a piece of machinery of his own invention, without any other aid; he will even move a vessel of war against the current which the machine secures from wreck besides. The power of one man, or at most that of a horse, is sufficient to put it in motion. A trial made with a small boat has succeeded admirably.

"Tears, shepherds thought! turn from her, though repell'd."

"Resenting rattle, and wakes every soul."

Departed this life, at Elkton, on Wednesday the 7th inst. in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Groome, the cheering companion of

Dr. John Groome, and eldest daughter of James Black, Esq. late of New-Castle county, and State of Delaware.

In the death of this amiable woman, conjugal affection and domestic felicity have received a mortal wound, and many links of sincere friendship are broken asunder. Her indisposition was long and extremely distressing, which she bore with the fortitude of a Christian, and expired in the full confidence of enjoying a blessed eternity. She left a tender husband, and six promising children, who severely feel the afflictive stroke.

On Friday last, Mr. Jonathan Carey, of this county.

Masonic.

Will be celebrated at Denton, on the 24th of June, the Anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. All Ancient York Masons are invited to participate upon the level. (May 20, 6)

Notice to State Debtors.

DELINQUENT County Clerks of the Eastern Shore, and former and present delinquent Sheriffs of same Counties, are hereby respectfully desired to take notice, that if their respective balances, and the interest due the State of Maryland, are not paid into this Treasury, on or before the first day of August next, in money current in Baltimore, suits will be instituted on their respective office-bonds. May 20 3

WILL. RICHARDSON, Treasurer, E. S. M.D.

Easton Hotel.

THE Stockholders in the Easton Hotel are earnestly requested to meet on Wednesday the 21st inst. at three o'clock p. m. at Mr. Lee's Tavern, on business of importance. May 20 1

EDW. LLOYD.

Groome & Lambdin.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers, that they have now received, their entire supply of

Spring Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, China, Glass, and Queens-Ware.

All which they offer at their STORE, opposite the Bank, at a very small advance for Cash. N. B. They have also for sale, a few thousand feet of 3-4 and 5-4 PLANK, and a few hundred cypress POSTS.

Easton, May 20 4

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Spring Goods,

Comprising a handsome assortment, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash. Easton, May 20 1

L. W. SPENCER & Co.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, May 20.

New Goods.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general

Assortment of Goods,

Adapted to the season, together with fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres—which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.

may 20 3

JENKINS & STEVENS.

William Hudson, Mariner.

The heirs of the above Hudson, late of Dorchester county, Maryland, who died on board the ship *Martin*, John B. Schultz, master, about the year 1814, or in the spring of 1815, at Amelia Island, may hear of something to their advantage by applying to the subscriber in Baltimore.

CHR. JOHNSTON, No 62, Fayette st.

may 20 3q

Notice.

STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture, on the 15th inst. a Black Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a white snip on her nose, lame in her left fore ankle, much wind-galled in all her ankles, has a scar on one of her hind ankles, occasioned by a cart wheel, and is about eight years old. Twenty dollars will be given for the mare, if delivered to the subscriber, near the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, Queen-Anne's county, Md. or secured so that he gets her again—and fifty dollars for the thief.

may 20 3

WILLIAM CARMON.

School Books, &c.

Just received, and for sale at the Star-Office, Easton, an assortment of school books and stationery.

may 20.

Kent County Orphans' Court.

May 27th, 1817.

Ordered, that WILLIAM HARRIS and EDWARD ANDERSON, Executors of Henry Kennard, late of Kent county, deceased, advertise for the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims agreeably to law, on or before the first day of December next.

Attest—

RICHARD BARROLL, Regr. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Kennard, late of Kent county, deceased, and persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.

Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1817

WILLIAM HARRIS, } Exors
EDWARD ANDERSON, }
may 20 3
of Henry Kennard, dec'd.

Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of this County, as a runaway, on the 23rd inst. a Negro Boy who calls himself BILL, says he belongs to Mr. John Proud, near Elliott's Mills, in Baltimore County. Bill is 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and rather slender make; his clothing when taken up, was a blue roundabout, a striped jacket, a muslin shirt, and a wool hat about half worn. The owner of the above described runaway is desired to release him from jail, or else he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEELY, Sheriff.

may 20 3

Washington county, Md.

Poet's Corner.
To a Friend.
FORGIVE US OUR DEBTS AS WE FORGIVE OUR DEBTORS.

BEST is that disposition, mild and even,
Which never offends, nor needs to be forgiven;
Unswayed by pride, by passion never wrought
To stay from duty or by word or thought.

Yet say, can mortals hope below to find,
A blameless virtue, an unerring mind;
A spotless character, a perfect life,
Exempt from error, and exempt from strife?

Ah, no: experience tells us 'tis in vain,
To hope on earth perfection's holy reign;
For, far beyond this wild, this barren waste,
In distant skies her sacred dwelling's placed,
Where spirits pure enjoy a long abode
Of ceaseless bliss, "fast by the throne of God."

But here, though feebly be the lot of man,
The Of mortals still will do what good he can;
A war his best endeavors vain will prove,
To pay his Maker half his debt of love;
Yet he gives all, and still performs his best,
In hope that Mercy will forgive the rest.

And must we all, at last, depend on Heaven,
To leave our faults and numerous sins forgiven?
And should we cherish proud resentments long,
Against those who injure us, and do us wrong?

Rather in me be that benevolence found,
Which loves to pardon, and which hates to wound;
Which looks on others' deeds with kindly eye,
And feels how good are they, how weak am I;
For we no mercy can from Heaven receive,
Unless our foes we pity and forgive.

Pardner of sin I we humbly look to thee,
To keep our hearts from stubborn passions free;
Teach us our own and others' wants to know,
And thy forgiving love on all our faults bestow.

As Walter and Patrick one day were conversing,
And boasting of feats by their countrymen wrought;
Of their strength and their stature were quaintly
rehearsing,
And what pranks they had played, and never
were caught.

Says Walter, the children of Anak, so brawny,
Were pignies, compared to Scotch lads of the hill;
And the far-famed Goliath was no more to Gawayne,
Than Sam's wee top to the vial of a mill.

"Hold, hold," by saint Patrick," cries Pat, in a passion,
"In Ireland as with bigger as yours may be found;
Pre-fectly known many people of fashion,
So tall that their feet could not come nigh the ground."

The Medical and Chirurgical
Faculty of Maryland.
By a resolution passed at the late convention,
(having determined to publish a volume of
Transactions annually) appointed the subscribers
a committee of revision and publication. They beg
leave respectfully to inform the faculty, generally,
that they are ready to receive any communication
they may think proper to address to them
(postage paid) and that they will be duly attended
to. As a considerable number of communications
have been already received, it is confidently
expected the first volume will be put to press
during the approaching summer.

NATHL. POTTER,
RICH'D. W. WALL,
JNO. OWEN.
Editors of newspapers in this State will confer
a favor by publishing the above notice.
May 6 3

THOMAS DORSON, PHILADELPHIA.
Is now publishing by subscription,
An American Register,
Or summary Review of History, Politics,
and Literature;
To be issued semi-annually, and conducted by
ROBERT W. ALSE, Jun.

It is intended that the work shall comprise—
A sketch of the political history foreign and
domestic, of the six months immediately preceding
the appearance of each volume; an Exposition
of domestic and foreign literature, for the
same interval; a free Synopsis of the debates in
congress, with an occasional investigation of their
merits in point of doctrine and style; a Notice
of such of the proceedings of the governments
and corporate bodies of several states as seem
to bear on the interests of the union; a selection
of the most important statistical and state papers
—and a record of occurrences which tend to
mark the progress of the arts and sciences, or to
illustrate the peculiar genius and manners of the
American people.

It is not meant to follow servilely the model of
the English works of the same kind, or to ad-
here rigidly to any particular set of topics. None
will be deemed ineligible, which may appear fitted
to dispense solid instruction or elegant am-
usement. As the great ends of the undertaking
Each volume will, however, be distributed into
sections or departments and present all the order
in arrangement of which the design is susceptible.
The whole—the narrative and critical divi-
sions especially—will be preserved free from the
taint of party bigotry looking at home or abroad.
Exaggeration of every sort, whether as to the
merits or demerits of men or measures, foreign
or domestic, will be as much as possible avoided.
The subscribers to the work may rely on the ear-
nest and steady exertion both of the publisher
and editor to render it useful and creditable to
the nation.

Each volume, containing four hundred or more
pages, will be delivered to the subscribers in ex-
tra boards, at three dollars per volume, payable
on delivery. It is wished to be explicitly under-
stood that no volume will be delivered without
the payment being made at the Star-office, where a
specimen of the work may be seen. May 6 3

New Medical Work.
PROPOSAL by JAMES WEBSTER,
No. 10, South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,
for publishing by subscription, ELEMENTS OF
Therapeutics & Materia Medica.
BY M. CHAPMAN, M.D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medi-
cine, and Clinical Practice, in the University of
Pennsylvania.

1. The work will be printed on fine paper, in
two octavo volumes, each of which will contain
from four to five hundred pages.
2. It will be delivered to subscribers, in neat
binding, at five dollars a copy.
3. The price to non-subscribers will be six dol-
lars.
The work will be ready for delivery early next
summer.
Subscriptions to the above work received at the
Star-office.
May 6 3

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of a very handsome assortment,
Which they offer for sale at the most reduced
prices for Cash.
Boston, May 6 THOMAS & GROOME.

Notice.
THIS day the Co-partnership of London &
Thomas Beardon, was by mutual consent dis-
solved. All persons indebted to the concern are
requested to call and settle their accounts with
L. Beardon, who is authorized to close the busi-
ness thereof.
Easton, April 30, 1817.
L. BEARDON,
T. BEARDON.

Pasturage
THE subscriber's marsh on Choptank is now in
fine order for the reception of CATTLE—
500 head will be taken, if early application is
made—where they will be attended to, and regu-
larly counted every night.
May 6 3 WILLIAM B. SMITH.

To Farmers
The subscriber has just received a supply of
Buck Wheat for Seed,
Of excellent quality. Apply at his Grocery store,
No. 1, County Wharf, Baltimore.
5th mo. 6 4 GERARD T. HOPKINS.

LOTTERY.
AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General
Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a
sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Ma-
sonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.
Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	\$2000
1	—	1000
2	—	500
3	—	200
4	—	100
5	—	50
6	—	20
7	—	10
8	—	5
9	—	5

1610 Prizes.
1890 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th " " " " to 500
1st on the 14th " " " " to 500
1st on the 15th " " " " to 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " " to 2000

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue
by adjournments from time to time, until finished
200 tickets per day.
JAMES MILLECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND,
Milford, 23rd Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, enclosing the price of tickets,
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,
will be punctually attended to.
April 1

Washington Monument Lottery
THIRD CLASS.
SCHEME.

PRIZES OF	20,000 Dollars.
4	—
5	—
20	—
25	—
100	—
140	—
400	—
11,000	—

11,068 Prizes.
25,302 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.
The Subcriber
HAS taken that well known stand, formerly
occupied by Mr. Samuel Wright, over Mr.
Levering's Grocery Store, at the end of Cheap-
side, where he will be happy to receive (after
the 20th of May) consignments of
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Tobacco,
&c. &c.

From those who may favour him—He will al-
ways execute commissions with punctuality and
dispatch.
As the subscriber intends devoting his whole
attention to the Commission Business, he flatters
himself that his friends on the Eastern Shore,
Captains of vessels, and Farmers generally, will
give him a share of that patronage which he will
try to merit.
WILLIAM HINDMAN, Junr.
Baltimore, April 29 6

Last Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robins
Chamberlaine, late of Talbot county, dec'd
are desired to make immediate payment to the
subscriber; and all persons having claims against
said estate, are wanted to deposit the same, properly
authenticated, in the Register's Office, on or
before the 20th day of August next, or they
will be barred any benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1817.
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Admr.
may 6 3 of Robins Chamberlaine, dec'd.

Department of War,
Additional Accountant's Office,
September 27, 1816.
"T" having been made the duty of this office
by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the
War Department, which remained unsettled at
the conclusion of the late war, and are now un-
settled—It is hereby made known to the officers
of the late army, who have public accounts to set-
tle, and to such non-commissioned officers and
privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due
them, that, by forwarding their papers to this
office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and
the balances remitted, without incurring any ex-
pense by appointing an agent to transact their
business for them.—The heirs and representatives
of deceased officers and soldiers of the late
army are also informed, that, by forwarding their
papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the
deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the
balances remitted free of expense.
The duties heretofore confided to the Addi-
tional Accountant having been assigned to this
office, applications relative to the above notifica-
tion will be addressed accordingly.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office.
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.
Editors authorized to publish the Laws of
the United States are requested to publish the
above notice a week for three weeks.
April 29 6

WAS COMMITTED
To the goal of Harford county, on the 29th
of March last, a NEGRO MAN, called MINNY,
about 28 years of age, five feet one and a half
inches high square made, has insinuated of the fore-
finger of his right hand. His clothing consist-
ed of a dark mixed cloth coat, a pair of blue
trousers, a pair of white stockings, and a pair of
light corded shoes, but, with shoes, &c. He
says he belongs to James Anderson of Annapolis.
The owner is desired to release him, or
otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, April 9 8

WAS COMMITTED
To the goal of Harford county, on the 28th
of March last, a NEGRO MAN, called MINNY,
about 28 years of age, five feet one and a half
inches high square made, has insinuated of the fore-
finger of his right hand. His clothing consist-
ed of a dark mixed cloth coat, a pair of blue
trousers, a pair of white stockings, and a pair of
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says he belongs to James Anderson of Annapolis.
The owner is desired to release him, or
otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, April 9 8

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
SUPERIOR,
EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will commence running from Easton-Point
to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on
Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she
will continue during the season.
The Subcriber returns thanks for the en-
couragement he has received from the public, and
assures those employing him, that every exertion
shall be made to render satisfaction.
Persons sending Grain, will please to specify
in their orders by what Packet they may
wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his ab-
sence.

EDWARD AULD.
N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug
store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morn-
ing until half past nine o'clock, for the conveni-
ence of the citizens of Easton—where those hav-
ing orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, March 4

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENS VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d
day of March next (weather permitting) at ten
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on
Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour;
and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Bal-
timore on the above named days, during the sea-
son.
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order,
and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.
All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left
with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,
and faithfully executed by
The Publics obedient servant.

CLEMENS VICKERS
N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend
at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every
Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for
the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where
those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Rock-Hall Packet.
THE ELLEGANT FAST SAILING AND COPPERED
ROCK-HALL PACKET,
Will run during the season on the following
establishment, viz:
Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town
each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock
Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving
Chester-Town at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives at half
past 7 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS HARRIS.

For sale,
A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing
two hundred acres, more or less. This prop-
erty possesses many advantages, namely, that of
procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild
fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone
through a general repair. There is no doubt of
there being a quantity of coal on it, as there have
been many species of it discovered. The above
property will be sold on terms highly advantage-
ous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to
purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford
Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the sub-
scriber, living in Baltimore.
CHARLES D. BARROW.

Red Fox and Mink Skins.
The highest market price will be paid in cash by
the subscribers for
Red Fox & Mink Skins,
At No. 6, Spear's wharf.
BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.
Who have to let,
A LOT OF LAND,
About 12 acres, very near the city.
The Star at Easton will publish the above
eight times.
April 8 8

By the President of the United
States.
WHEREAS by an act entitled "An act pro-
viding for the sale of the tract of Land at
the Lower Rapids of Sandhazy River," passed
on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that
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Given under my hand, this 15th day of April,
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By the President,
J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.
The terms are **TWO DOLLARS** and **FIFTY CENTS** per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Masonic

WILL be celebrated at Denton, on the 24th of June, the Anniversary of **ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.** All Ancient York Masons are invited to participate upon the level. [May 20, 6]

Notice to State Debtors.

DELINQUENT County Clerks of the Eastern Shore, and former and present delinquent Sheriffs of same Counties, are hereby respectfully desired to take notice, that if their respective balances, and the interest due the State of Maryland, are not paid into this Treasury, on or before the first day of August next, in money current in Baltimore, suits will be instituted on their respective office-bonds. May 20 3
WILL RICHARDSON, Treasurer, E. S. Md.

For sale.

THE subscriber will sell all her property in the town of Easton, consisting of a LOT fronting on Washington and West streets, and situated nearly opposite the Fountain Inn. The improvements thereon are a large and commodious dwelling, kitchen, smoke-house, and an excellent well of water. A LOT on South street, on which is a large framed stable. Also, a LOT on South street, containing four acres of Land. As it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase the above property, will previously view it, it is not deemed necessary to say any thing concerning it. The above property will be offered at public sale, on **Tuesday the 27th of May** next, if not previously disposed of at private sale. For terms apply to **Thomas Hayward, Esq.** or to **Samuel Nicols, Esq.** Easton.
ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Apr 22 6

Trustee's Sale

THE honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, at July Term, 1816, having ordered and decreed a sale of the interest of **James P. Maynard** in and to the following Farm, to satisfy the several claims mentioned in the said decree, against the said **James P. Maynard**, and appointed me, the subscriber, Trustee for that purpose—**Public Notice** is hereby given, that I will sell at public sale, under and in virtue of the decree aforesaid, on **Wednesday the fourth day of June** next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-house door in Easton, all **James P. Maynard's** title and interest in and to that **VALUABLE FARM**, on which **Foster Maynard**, the father of the said **James**, now lives, and in which the said **Foster** has a life estate, and **James P. Maynard** the remainder in fee, under the will of **Elizabeth Alden**, dec'd.
This farm is situated on Broad Creek, between **St. Michaels** and **Oxford**, in **Talbot county**, and contains by estimation 190 acres, part of the tract of land called "**Kifford's Neck**," the woodland and arable land are both good—the situation is healthy and handsome—the buildings are such as are usually found on farms of that size. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all persons disposed to purchase will take a view of the farm and premises before the day of sale.
Terms of sale. The purchase money in cash must be paid to the subscriber, as Trustee, on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, with interest from the day of sale. **JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,**
Easton, May 13 4

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers, that they have now received, their entire supply of

Spring Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Bonneting, China, Glass, and Queens-Ware.

All which they offer at their **STORE**, opposite the Bank, at a very small advance for Cash.
N. B. They have also for sale, a few thousand feet of 3-4 and 5-4 **PLANK**; and a few hundred cypress **POSTS.**
Easton, May 20 4

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Spring Goods,

Comprising a handsome assortment, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, May 20 L. W. SPENCER & Co.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
Easton, May 20.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at **Queen's Town**, **Queen-Ann's county**, **Eastern Shore** of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by **Mr. Richard Thomas**, and lately by **Messrs. Hindman & Clayton**. The situation is considered equal to any on the **Eastern Shore** for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to **Mr. Gerald Coursey** or **Mr. William Grason**, at **Queen's Town**, or to

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

Aug 29

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order of **Caroline county court**, will be exposed to public sale upon the premises, on the twelfth day of June next,

A VALUABLE FARM,

lying in **Tuckahoe Neck**, in **Caroline County**, whereon **Mr. Dekar Thompson** now lives, containing about 254 acres, belonging to the heirs of **James Casson**, deceased. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Agreeably to the order, one third of the purchase money must be paid down, one third part to be paid at the end of twelve months, and the residue at the end of eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale: bond with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. when attendance will be given by

WILLIAM ORRELL,
ABRAHAM JUMP,
SAMUEL TALBOT.

May 13 4

For sale.

All the Real Property of **James Earle**, deceased, in the town of **Easton**, consisting of Houses and Lots situated on Washington street. Also, a tract of Land, of about seventy acres, called "**Bowie's Adventure**," lying between **Dorreltown** and the land of **Tench Tilghman**. The terms of sale may be known by application to the subscribers, who will also shew the property to any one wishing to purchase. All the above property, not disposed of before **Tuesday the 17th of June** next, will on that day be offered at public sale in the town of **Easton**, at half past 11 o'clock A. M.
ROBT. LLOYD TILGHMAN,
WM. H. TILGHMAN,
May 13 3

New Goods.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general

Assortment of Goods,

Adapted to the season, together with fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres—which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.
May 20 3 **JENKINS & STEVENS.**

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Making reservation of certain public lands to supply timber for naval purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized, and it shall be his duty under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause such vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States as produce the white oak and red cedar timbers, to be explored, and selection to be made of such tracts or portions thereof, where the principal growth is of either of these said timbers, as in his judgment may be necessary to furnish for the navy a sufficient supply of the said timbers. The said Secretary shall have power to employ such agent or agents and surveyor as he may deem necessary for the aforesaid purpose, who shall report to him the tracts by them selected, with the boundaries ascertained and accurately designated by actual survey or water courses; which report shall be laid before the President, which he may approve or reject, in whole or in part; and the tracts of land thus selected with the approbation of the President, shall be reserved, unless otherwise directed by law, from any future sale of the public lands, and be appropriated to the sole purpose of supplying timber for the navy of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prejudice the rights of any person or persons claiming lands that may be reserved as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any person or persons shall cut any timber on the lands reserved as aforesaid, or shall remove or be employed in removing timber from the same, unless duly authorized so to do, by order of a competent officer, and for the use of the navy of the United States; or if any person or persons shall cut any live oak or red cedar, or remove or be employed in removing from any other public lands of the United States, with intent to dispose of the same for transportation to any port or place within the United States, or for exportation to any foreign country such person or persons so offending and being thereof duly convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if the master, owner or consignee of any ship or vessel, shall knowingly take on board any timber cut on lands reserved as aforesaid, without proper authority and for the use of the navy, or shall take on board any live oak or red cedar timber, cut on any other lands of the United States, with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States, or to export the same to any foreign country, the ship or vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, be wholly forfeited.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any timber as aforesaid shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act be exported to any foreign country, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been exported, shall be liable to forfeiture and the captain or master of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred for taking on board transporting or exporting timber in force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered and distributed, and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and shall be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act

to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the duties therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person to whom a license shall have been granted before the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for a term extending beyond the said first day of July, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act laying duties on licensees to distillers of spirituous liquors," shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he has discontinued, at any time since the said first day of July, the use of any still or stills for the use of which the said license was granted, and not afterwards used the same, then, and in such case, it may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to remit such proportion of the said duties as may have accrued for the time during which the use of the said still or stills was so discontinued; and if such duties have been paid, then to repay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that proportion of such duties which accrued during the discontinuance of the use of said still or stills as above mentioned.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the state of Georgia fifteen per cent. upon the quota of direct tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, assumed and paid by that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to pay to the order of the Governor of Georgia, for the use of that state, the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-seven cents, being an abatement of fifteen per cent. on the quota of direct tax, payable by that state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, which quota was paid, but notice of an intention to assume it not given, in time to entitle the said state to the deduction of fifteen per cent. under the act of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, laying a direct tax upon the United States.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the above sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-seven cents, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Supplementary to "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article at the place whence imported, exclusive of packages, commissions, charges of transportation, export duty, and all other charges, with the usual addition established by law of twenty per cent. on all merchandise imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, & of ten per cent. on articles imported from all other places.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

To establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That that part of the Mississippi territory which lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the line of the thirty-first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river, thence east to the boundary line of the state of Georgia, thence along said line to the southern boundary line to the state of Tennessee, thence west along said boundary line to the Tennessee river, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a direct line to the north west corner of Washington county, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence eastwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river, and thence up the same to the beginning, shall, for the purpose of a temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called "Alabama."

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all offices which may exist, and all laws which may be in force, in said territory, within the boundaries above described, at the time this act shall go into effect, shall continue to exist and be in force, until otherwise provided by law. And the President of the United States shall have power to appoint a Governor and Secretary for the said Alabama territory, who shall respectively exercise the same power, perform the same duties, and receive for their services the same compensation, as are provided for the Governor and Secretary of the Mississippi territory: **PRO-**

VIDED, That the appointment of said Governor and Secretary shall be submitted to the Senate for their advice and consent, at the next session of Congress.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That there shall be appointed an additional Judge of the Mississippi territory, who shall reside in the eastern part thereof, and receive the same compensation as the other Judges, and that the Judge appointed by virtue of an act passed the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Mississippi territory, together with the Judge appointed for Madison county, and the Judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall possess and exercise exclusive original jurisdiction in the Superior Courts of Washington, Baldwin, Clarke, Monroe, Montgomery, Wayne, Groves, Jackson, Mobile, Madison, and of such new counties as may be formed out of them, and shall arrange the same among themselves from time to time: **PROVIDED,** That no Judge shall sit more than twice in succession in the same court, and that the other Judges of the Mississippi territory shall exercise, as heretofore authorized by an act of Congress, or of the territorial legislature, exclusive jurisdiction in the Superior Courts of the other counties. That a General Court, to be composed of the Judges appointed by virtue of the act of twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, the Judge appointed for Madison county, and any two of them, shall be held at St. Stephens, commencing on the first Monday of January and July, annually, who shall have the same power of issuing writs of error to the Superior Courts of the counties mentioned in this section, or which shall hereafter be formed in the eastern division of the territory, which was given by the act for the appointment of an additional Judge, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, to the Superior Court of Adams District, and which shall possess, exclusively of the courts of the several counties, the federal jurisdiction given to the Superior Courts of the territories, by an act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, entitled, "An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts."

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Governor to be appointed under the authority of this act shall, immediately after entering his office, convene, at the town of St. Stephens, such of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory, as may then be the representatives from the several counties within the limits of the territory to be established by this act; and the said members shall constitute the Legislative Council and House of Representatives for the aforesaid Alabama territory, whose powers in relation to said territory shall be, until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been chosen, or until Congress shall otherwise provide, the same in all respects as are now possessed by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory; and the said Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Alabama territory so formed, shall have power to nominate six persons to the President of the United States, three of whom shall be selected by him for members of the Legislative Council, in addition to the number which the said territory may possess agreeably to the foregoing provisions of this section. The said Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall also have power to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall in all respects possess the same rights and immunities as other delegates from territories of the United States.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall commence and be in force so soon as the convention, the appointment whereof has been authorized by Congress at their present session, shall have formed a constitution and state government for that part of the Mississippi territory lying west of the territory hereby described; of which act of convention the Governor of the Mississippi, for the time being, shall give immediate notice to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon forthwith proceed to the execution of the powers vested in him by the second section of this act; but in case said convention shall fail to form a constitution and state government as aforesaid, then this act shall become null and void, except so far as relates to the third section thereof, which shall take effect, and be in force from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all persons who shall be in office within the territory hereby established, when the said convention shall have formed a constitution and state government as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and exercise their offices, in all respects as if this act had never been made; and the Governor and Secretary of the Mississippi territory for the time being, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, in relation to the territory hereby established, until a Governor and Secretary shall be appointed therefor, in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all judicial process in the said territory of Alabama, shall be issued and bear teste as heretofore; nor shall any suit be discontinued, or the proceedings in any cause stayed, or in any wise affected by any thing contained in this act, or in the act entitled, "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states."

Sec. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the town of St. Stephens shall be the seat of government for the said Alabama territory, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Legislature thereof.

Sec. 9. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That whatever balance may remain in the treasury of the Mississippi territory, at the time when the convention authorized to form a constitution and state government for the western part of said territory, may have formed a constitution and state government, shall be divided between the new state and territory, according to the amount which may have been paid into said treasury from the counties lying within the limits of such state and territory respectively.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

SITUATION OF ENGLAND.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE BOSTON PATRIOT.]

There are some persons among us, who from a variety of causes, seem incapable of conviction, and either have not understanding sufficient to perceive what is right, or honesty enough to acknowledge it. Whether those who now applaud the conduct of the British government towards their oppressed people, and their defenders, be of this class, each reader is left to determine.

It will be impossible for us Americans to be indifferent spectators of what is going forward in Old England between the people and their government. It may be said that we have no business to concern ourselves with either. But we must change our nature, alter our iniquitous habits, and direct ourselves to our benevolent dispositions, before we can remain indifferent spectators and applauders of the tragedy now opening in Britain. Our boxes, pit and galleries will applaud and hiss the actors, whether Princes, Dukes, great Lords, Generals or common people, just as they shall appear to deserve praise, censure or ridicule. This being the case, it is of importance to obtain correct information of the actual state of things in Old England, and this cannot be acquired from the London newspapers during the present reign of terror.

Mobs are terrible things, and ought to be discouraged every where; but they are not so dreadful and so dangerous to the people as **secret committees**, established by a parliament, whose reformation has been loudly called for. **Secret committees** of inquest, and the deprivation of the privilege of the Habeas Corpus or personal safety act, constitute the most alarming species of despotism for it implies a previous state of freedom. As descendants of Englishmen, we lament that the *form* of Parliament are made use of to destroy the substance of liberty.

The reports of the Parliament's secret committee would of themselves be enough to induce an American to thank Heaven that he is no longer a British subject. Extreme alarm appears on the face of them, while they betray, taken collectively, the most outrageous exaggeration. They say that "the revolution which the people meditated was, if possible, more sweeping and immediate in its effects than the French revolution."

Indeed! what evidence could they possibly have for this sweeping assertion? The reporters do not say that atrocious deeds the people have done, besides hissing, hooting and pelting the Prince Regent with mud and potatoes, but they pretend to tell what they "mean to do." They mean, say the report, "to begin by depriving every man of his lands and funded property—to declare all the land in common, and to extinguish the funds." They next utter the old and dreadful cry that the church is in danger; & gravely assert that "they meant to recite profane parodies of the liturgy," & they add that they meant to kill the Bishops. Men of coolness and discernment saw in all this a vile trick, designed to alarm the land holder, the monied-man, and the priesthood, and to rouse the vengeance of all three. But these were not sufficient for their purpose. The soldiery must be operated on. Accordingly, the strange report goes on to say—"To the soldiers, they had, by a second determination, resolved to adopt means of seduction; but the first plan and impulse was the murder of the soldiers at midnight. The design was, by a sudden rising in the dead of the night, to surprise and overpower them in their different barracks, which were to be set on fire."

All this is gravely told by the secret committee of Parliament, and seriously believed by *thinking John Bull*! Let us hear no more of the credulity of Patriots, nor the impositions of the priesthood in any country however barbarous. This far exceeds their own gunpowder treason, which we used to celebrate so heartily every 5th of November, and which is now known to have been at bottom an imposition on *John Bull* and his descendants!

This midnight murder of the soldiers was inserted, no doubt, with the view of whetting up the rage of the military against the citizens; and was probably done to produce a sort of declaration of war against them. If so, is not this like pampering "the dogs of war" for the chase? The report of the secret committee furthermore adds, "that the prisons were to be drained and the murderer, the felon and criminals of all descriptions, were to be let loose upon the metropolis with arms, & that like heads, and large quantities of other arms, were procured." The fact is, this committee saw a *little*, imagined a *great* deal, and presumptuously jumped to a terrible conclusion.

At this distance, we can see through all this improbable story; but "think- ing" John Bull will, for a time, be lieve it all, and will join most cordially in making helters, and preparing dun- geons for his own flesh and blood. The horrid scenes of Ireland will be acted over again in England; the government will acquire additional strength; and terror will prop up imposture a little while longer.

We pity the distressed people of Eng- land, especially the women and children. We hope the men will remember how they cried out for war against America. It may be that "the just avenger" is now visiting with chastisement those very men who, not long since, lifted up their hands and voices against us; and who were impatient at the tardy foot of victory. We do not wish to see the capital of Britain, like Wash- ington City, in flames, their sons and daughters slaughtered and abused; but we hope to see the people of England driven to due reflection on their unfeel- ing conduct towards us.

To the question—Why concern our- selves with the affairs and conduct of the English? We answer, because there are too many amongst us predis- posed to follow her track. They ad- mire the theory of the English govern- ment, but are not apprised of her prac- tice. Our trials are to come. Provi- dence, before it conducts a nation to greatness, leads it through great diffi- culties and embarrassment. When storms arise, and storms will come, we hope we shall retain our two best anchors, a free press and the habeas corpus act; and not do like the parliament of England, cut away both from their ship, while in a storm, at short allowance, and with a mutinous crew. Their bad manage- ment should be a warning to us.

Besides, if the transatlantic politician has affixed a mask on the fair face of truth, the American politician should take it off and shew her, as she really is, to her admirers. Our government has no secrets, no intrigues; neither is she under the necessity of holding up to the people a picture of things differing from the reality. Few of us read the history of England to the best advantage. We give her a very interesting portion of the history of the present times, drawn from sources in which we have entire confidence. This account which fol- lows does credit to a distinguished trav- eller, who was in London last Febru- ary:

"Last week the Prince Regent gravely told both Houses of Parliament, that this nation was best with a system of laws and government which has been hitherto felt by ourselves. [meaning the British People] as it is acknowledged by the other nations, to be the most per- fect that has ever fallen to the lot of a any people." In going to the House of Lords to make that speech, the Prince Regent, the head of the most perfect system of law and government that has ever fallen to the lot of any people, was followed by the hisses, and groans, and execrations of an innumerable multitude of this most blessed and perfectly govern- ed people. In returning home from making that speech in the midst of all his royal magnificence in his gilded, bul- let proof coach, drawn by eight cream- colored horses, caparisoned with har- ness all glittering with gold, tricked all over with blue satin ribbons, with grooms, and coachmen, and footmen, and women of the guard, bedizened with gold lace from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet, and with a troop of horse before, at the sides, and behind the car- riage, pressing the throng back to a dis- tance from it, and a commanding officer repeating incessantly the command "keep them back!—keep them back!"—with a long as if a herd of tigers were breaking in upon a boarding school. With all this glory, and with all this de- fence, he passed through a concourse of tens of thousands and hundreds of thou- sands of his most happy people, "by his cap- tivity," whose mode of man- ifesting their felicity, was, by hisses, groans, cries of—"throw mud at him!"—"pull him out!"—and finally by showers of stones and peltres.

"The master of the horse (a most no- ble Duke) and a lord of the bed-cham- ber (son and son-in-law of two other Dukes) who were with the Prince in the carriage, have attested most solemnly before the House of Lords, and the lat- ter also before the House of Commons, and before Police Magistrates, that in their consciences, and from the bottom of their souls, they believe that the win- dow of the carriage was broken by two bullets, shot from a tree, altho' they heard no report, and although no bullets were found; and although other witnesses testify that the window was thus broken at a place where there was no tree. But that the glass was broken & pounded to powder by stones, there is no doubt. That potatoes were thrown, is also estab- lished beyond controversy; and a worthy magistrate, on the examination of a man whom he had threatened to com- mit for high treason, for having partici- pated in these demonstrations of joy, observed, "that the potatoes spoke for themselves," and proved a premeditated design of this treason in the peo- ple.

"No less remarkable is it, that with all this hissing and treasonable clamoring and pelt, and (as courtly testimony goes) shooting in broad daylight, at noon-day, in the public highway, and in the presence of myriads of people, altho' a reward of a thousand pounds sterling has been offered for the discovery of any person concerned in the outrage, &

pardon to any culprit who will turn- king's evidence against any other, only one man has been taken up for the out- rages, upon the spot, by a military of- ficer, out of uniform; and after three examinations before two magistrates, was notwithstanding their most earnest and loyal desire to commit him for high treason, at last reluctantly admitted by them to bail, upon a charge for a simple misdemeanor, the magistrates bitterly bewailing that they could not get evidence of high treason against any body.

"Both Houses of Parliament, and the Corporation of London, and the loyal La- very of London, and counties, and cities, and corporations without number, have presented, and are presenting, to his Royal Highness, loyal and dutiful ad- dresses, assuring him of their horror at the atrocious and treasonable assault upon the bullet proof coach; congratulating him upon his providential escape from the bullets, and the stones, and the potatoes, that "spoke for themselves," and protesting of their affection, respect, and veneration for his person—and indeed throughout all the ranks of loy- alty, it is universally agreed that the un- popularity of his Royal Highness is ut- terly undecidable; a mere wanton, un- provoked and causeless caprice of the people!

"The 2 was a meeting of the Com- mon Council of London called to con- sider an address to the Prince, congratu- lating him on his providential escape from the atrocious assault of some rash and intemperate individuals; but the Recorder told them that he and the Common Sergeant, and all the city of- ficers, were of opinion, that if the Com- mon Council agreed to that address, the whole batch of them would be guilty of misprision of treason; for it was itself a high crime and misdemeanor, to call high treason rash and intemperate only. So they had another meeting, at which the rash & intemperate individuals were left out, and the atrocious turned into a traitorous assault.

"This is not the only commentary upon the most perfect system of law and government, presented by the present session of Parliament. About half a million of people have signed petitions for a reform of the House of Commons; for annual Parliaments, and universal suffrage. The House receives a very small part of these petitions, and orders them to lie on the table.—They reject most of them for containing expressions disrespectful to the House; or because the petition is on one piece of parch- ment and the signatures on another; and almost all the members of all parties de- clare themselves determined against the object of the petitions.—Numbers of people are literally starving, and a se- cret committee of both Houses are oc- cupied over a green bag of treasors and conspiracies against the constitution, which are to terminate in new laws of restriction upon the liberty of the people. Such is the condition of this "most per- fect system of law and government," in a time of profound peace, after the termi- nation of what they call a glorious, suc- cessful & triumphant war! Thus floats the fast-anchored ship."

This is the most correct and lucid account of the attack on his Royal High- ness the Prince Regent, that has hitherto appeared, with its causes and conse- quences. It is from the pen of an American, distinguished for his talents and candor, and who has been several years travelling in Europe, and was an eye witness of what he describes.

The populace of London admire and scorn, applaud and reproach, court and persecute, the same person, as their fan- cy is occasionally moved, as fortune fa- vors the person. But when pressed down with taxes, pinched for food, and shivering with cold, they become seri- ous and terrible.—Then their master- can no longer drive them, but they must deceive them and entrap them, before they can bind them. The reports of both houses of parliament are of this sort. In ordinary times the people of England are generally zealous for their opinion in proportion to its absurdity, & sometimes the more ridiculous the op- inion the more fierce the zeal of its votaries in its defence.

The English are, generally speaking, a wrong-headed people, and uncharitable in proportion to their bigotry, and their bigotry commonly operates against the welfare of all mankind beyond their own island. No people Chinese or Japanese, have a more bigoted creed, religious, political and national, than these island- ers. Their church is the freest from corruption and nonsense of all others; their warriors are the most valiant and magnanimous & tender-hearted of man- kind; and their judges are the wisest and most equitable and impartial of all judges. The truth is, that in no coun- try upon earth have the streams of jus- tice been more frequently and more foully polluted. In no country have the supreme courts of judicature been so generally and so uniformly subservient to the executive authority. But their creed asserts their absolute and inviola- ble purity, and whoever affirms the con- trary shall, beyond all doubt, perish ex- ceedingly. Let Englishmen no longer boast of their liberty, when truth is a libel in England. The more the truth with which a man can support his as- sertion, the greater the libel."

Such is John Bull's logic; & John Bull's law.

them to our posterity, as a warning against the miseries of a monarchical go- vernment.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN REGIS- TER.

In announcing the revival of this work to the public, it seems to the author ne- cessary to say something in the way of explanation as to what has taken place with regard to his writings during the last eight or ten months. Mess. Henry Cobbett and Oldfield began their publi- cation about the middle of May last, year. About the latter end of June the numbers began to find their way back to Lord Castlereagh's office. Of this I had information that I could rely on; and after considering all the means which that office possesses, I thought it too dangerous to trust any more manuscript on that side of the water, out of the hands of my own family; therefore, alter the end of June, I desisted, and thus the American Register stopped; and that too without thinking it safe even to write to New York to state the reasons of the stoppage, which put Mess. Cob- bett and Oldfield, I understand, to some inconvenience with their subscribers; but this was no fault of mine, who never contemplated any sale by subscription, though they found it impossible to con- duct the business in any other manner. I was well aware of the uncertainty of the power of continuing to transmit manu- script, and therefore they were advised not to enter in any subscription engage- ments. But they found it impossible to go on without giving into the custom of the country. Mr. Henry Cobbett will now rectify every thing in the pecuni- ary way with his subscribers, for it is not my intention to meddle at all with any part of the business, which he will take wholly upon himself. As to the future price, therefore, and other particulars, connected with the sale and distribution, he will give his notification to the public; but it belongs to me to describe the manner in which it is intended to com- plete the present period, which I am ex- tremely anxious to do, the last ten months being, in my opinion, the most interesting ten months in the history of modern Eu- rope, while I am convinced, that my writings have had more to do in pro- ducing the wonderful events of that period than all other causes put together.—An opinion will not be presumptuous, when I state, that in the space of six months, more than two millions of numbers were printed and sold, containing four thou- sand reams of paper, and selling for a betwixt seven thousand pounds sterling; so that, when the reader shall see (as he will by and by) that the haughty bor- oughmongers pelted themselves and drew forth their naked sword solely against me, he will not be so much sur- prised at this their act of seemingly un- necessary self-abasement.

Lord Sidmouth confessed his "sor- row and his shame," when he brought forward, in the House of Lords, the bill for giving to the ministers the absolute power of imprisonment—he bill, in fact, for establishing a *sergeant's system*. And well he might feel sorrow and shame; for while he was driven to point me out al- most by name, he was obliged to confess, in distinct terms, "that he had regularly sent all the publications to the law of- fices of the crown;" and said he, "I am sorry to add, that they have not been able to discover any grounds of prosecu- tion;"—and, therefore, he proposed a law to give him the absolute power of imprisoning me at his pleasure. Was there ever any thing so shameful as this heard of in the world until that day? My son William was close to the Bar, looking him hard in the face as he ut- tered these words. My son had sent in a note to Lord Holland to bring him in.—Some other Lord had gone out, and in- duced him below the Bar. The whis- per had gone about that he was there.—The ministers themselves were ashamed to look up while Lord Sidmouth was speaking. The Chancellor hung down his head. A deep sense of shame seem- ed to affect the whole assembly, who heard, in dead silence, the word which Lord Sidmouth was compelled to utter, at the command of the boroughmongers. And, assuredly, this was the most humi- liating scene that eyes ever beheld.—That assembly, which had been dictat- ing, and was still dictating, to all Eu- rope; which extended its arm over half the civilized world; which dispensed millions of money with as little thought as we scatter grains of barley on the land; that assembly (for the other is only its echo) to pit its whole power, and to resort to false pretences in doing it, against one single man, who had ne- cessarily support but what he owed to his own talents and character! Bare jus- tice to myself, if there were no higher motive, would induce me to put into a shape for general circulation in Amer- ica, the writings which produced these events, and which events are only the forerunners of others of much greater importance. It is, therefore, my inten- tion to collect into one volume all the Registers, from the 1st of July, 1816, to the 31st of December, 1816, and to add Notes to the several parts of them which may require illustration. This will be volume 31 of the Register, and will con- tinue the work from the period when it stopped last summer. It is also my in- tention to collect, into another volume, all the Registers which were published from the 1st of January to the 29th of March, in this present year, with the om- ission of one number. This will form just a quarter of a year, or 12 numbers, and this I shall call volume 32. Thus

with the whole work be complete from the 1st of January, 1816, to the 29th of March, 1817. Then will come the fu- ture, which will be published weekly, and will be called volume 33. I shall begin it with my *Leave-taking Address*, which has been published in England since my departure. Indeed two num- bers have been published in England since I sailed; but of one of them (No. 13.) I have brought no copy, though I daily expect it.—The number omit- ted, as above, is No. 7, dated February the 15th. I shall make that the second number in the new series, because it contains the *Hampshire Petition*, which is a solemn statement of our grievances, and which, I trust, will hereafter be- come as memorable in England as the *Declaration of Independence* is in America.—The cause is the same, and similar; I trust, (as far as the law of England will allow,) will be the ultimate ev- ent.

WM. COBBETT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber avails himself of this opportunity to inform the patrons of the late Register, and the public in general, that the publications above alluded to are intended to supersede those propos- ed by him in a late prospectus.

He now intends to commence publish- ing a Register immediately from the pen of Mr. Cobbett, in the same form, but somewhat inferior paper, to that pub- lished heretofore. The terms will be 5 cols. per annum, payable half yearly in advance, at the Register office, or by re- mittance; the first number of which will be published on Thursday next, and continue weekly afterwards on that day.

In addition to the above Register, there will be published in the course of a month, a continuation of Mr. Cobbett's writings from the end of the American volume published at this office, consist- ing of 26 numbers, closing the year 1816, in boards at \$2 50 per vol. to be called vol. 31, and

Another, to be called vol. 32 to con- tain the above author's writings to the commencement of this present Register, forming 12 numbers, in boards, also at \$2 50.

The subscriber requests that gentle- men who wish to receive these works, or any one of them, will have the good- ness to comply with the above terms.

In future all the Registers will be is- sued directly from this office to every part of the United States, there being no agent employed for that purpose.

Gentlemen who have already paid any thing at this office in advance, will have the present Register forwarded to the amount of their several subscrip- tions.

H. COBBETT.

P. S. All communications relative to the Register must be addressed (post paid) to the publisher, No. 19, Wall street, New York.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

HAIL PERAMBUCO! HAIL THE NEW REPUBLIC!

It gives us great pleasure to be able to announce the safe arrival in this town, on board the brig *Gary*, of the Patriot ANTONIO GONZALVO DA CRUZ, Ambassador from the Provisional Gov- ernment of Pernambuco, one of the prin- cipal cities and provinces of the Brazil in South America, to the government of the United States. Like our own illus- trious ADAMS & HANCOCK, his dis- tinguished gentleman was, with four o- ther prominent patriots of Pernambuco, proscribed by the royal Governor. Af- ter the Governor had been obliged to retire with his partisans into the fort, he issued a proclamation offering the grade of captain to any soldier, & grades in proportion to men higher in rank, to whoever should deliver to him, dead or alive, the five gentlemen named in the proclamation. In less than twenty four hours, however the Governor was him- self obliged to capitulate, and we have already been apprised of the lib- eral and magnanimous manner in which he was treated. The patriots, exulting in the success of their glorious cause, disdained to retaliate, and notwithstanding his barbarous proclamation, he was per- mitted to embark with his family, his partisans, and property, for Rio Jan- eiro.

The Ambassador, his Secretary and suite, confirm all the favorable accounts heretofore received of the wisdom, hu- manity, moderation & unanimity, which have marked the progress of the revo- lution at Pernambuco, and given it a character of brilliancy far superior to any, which has yet taken place in South America.

We consider the appointment of this gentleman to be extremely judicious on the part of the provisional government. His political importance and high stand- ing at home—the advantages he derives from his former travels in England, France, and other European countries—together with his gentlemanly, affable, intelligent and dignified deportment pec- uniarily qualify him for the important station.

The provisional government consists of a Council Board, and an Executive of five members, taken from the profess- ions of agriculture, commerce, the mili- tary, the clergy, and mechanics. This state of things will continue until a con- stitution is framed. The clergy are re- presented as very patriotic, singing *Te Deum*, and animating the people, as our clergy did in 1775, to resist ty-

ranny and establish liberty and indepen- dence.

The Pernambuco flag, when first hoisted, was represented to have had its *iris* in the centre, surmounted by a star, in- dicative of the State of Pernambuco; other stars to be added as other provin- ces join the Patriot cause. Another province having already joined, two stars now appear upon it in full brilliancy.—It is expected they will multiply rapid- ly. Under this iris is a sun, figurative- ly indicating the citizens of Pernambuco to be children of the sun, and below is a cross, to designate the primitive name of the Brazils when first discovered, being that of Santa Cruz, the Holy Cross.—The whole appears to be a very ingeni- ous and beautiful design.

We further learn, that before the pa- triotic Ambassador left Pernambuco, all titles of nobility had been abolished. He is therefore not willing, nor can he con- sent to assume the title of "Excellency." Patriot and compatriot are the only titles known at present.

The provisional government have de- termined to organize, and maintain a reg- ular army of 15,000 men, which in the province of Pernambuco alone, will be seconded by a well regulated militia of 40,000 men.—The pay and rations are the most liberal that have ever before been known in any coun- try.

Thus the New World is destined to all-bounteous Providence, as an asy- lum for the persecuted of all nations, and the residence of that noblest of all productions, a free and independent race of men. Already is the standard of li- berty, waving triumphantly in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Chili; and Peru cannot long resist the example of so glorious a contribution. May despots of every description be speedily deprived of the power to oppress, & may Liber- ty extend her genial sway to the remo- test corners of the earth.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

We have further accounts of this de- structive insect. On the James River, a few miles below this city, on the Pa- tuxent, and on the Rappahannock, we hear of its ravages. It has appeared on the Northern Neck (between the Rap- pahannock and Potomac) where it was scarcely ever seen before. In Madison, Orange, Fauquier and Albemarle coun- ties to the north and west of us, its vis- itation is distressing;—also, in the neigh- borhood of this city. Rich land and the forward wheat, in a great measure, escape it. The stalk of the forward wheat is probably too hard to suffer in- jury from the maggot. The latter wheat suffers immensely—a 4th, a 5th, a 1-2, in some places a greater proportion, will be destroyed. The insect already appears in two shapes, that of the fly, and that of the chrysalis or the maggot, in which it no longer eats, and of course no longer injures.

We have before us a treatise on the Hessian Fly, written in 1792, by Jona- than N. Havens, once a member of the House of Representatives, a man of ac- curate mind. He states, as the result of his observations, that there are two generations of this insect in the year—that it "has no dependence upon the wheat in grain, either for food, or as a place in which to deposit any egg, for the preservation of its species; but in the winter season a chrysalis, and remains through the whole winter in the field on the green wheat, without suffering any apparent injury from frost or snow, and is transformed into a fly, as soon as the weather becomes warm enough in the spring."—The time when this transformation begins, depends upon the temperature of the air, and therefore varies in the same country;—but he estimates this transformation to take place in an average period of about three weeks.—"The fly disen- gages itself from the wheat by boring a small round hole through the brown (chrysalis) case in which it is enclosed, and through the leaf of the wheat just opposite to the place where it is lodged, and this hole may be easily discovered as long as the stubble remains entire.—The fly, very soon after it comes out, is prepared to spread itself in the field where it has lain during the winter, or takes its flight to more distant places in search of wheat on which to lay its eggs or maggots;" and it is at this time that it has an opportunity of going on to sum- mer wheat, which would otherwise escape without being injured. The great variety in the time of its first coming out, produces a like variety in the time of its depositing the egg or the maggot, but this may be generally placed be- tween the 20th of April and the 10th of May (in Long Island)—but this depends upon the season.—Mr. H. says that "the maggot is properly the first state, or mode of existence with the insect; for although it appears, at first, to resemble an egg, yet he is inclined to believe that the fly is viviparous;—for he never could discover that any trans- formation took place from an egg to a maggot."

Mr. H. proposes, as a means of getting rid of it—1st, to destroy the stubble soon after the harvest, by which most of the chrysalis will be destroyed; and, 2dly, to cultivate principally the different sorts of bearded wheat, which have a more solid straw than the bald wheat, resist the impression made by the body of the in- sect, and in a great measure prevents the injury, which arises from preventing the rise of the sap.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

From the numerous arrivals at this & other ports of the U. States, within a few days, and the many vessels reported to be on the way and loading with plaster, it seems that the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, do not intend to let us suffer for their staple article, although it will be produced after the 1st of July. It is said that some thousands of persons in Nova Scotia will be thrown out of employment, by the interdiction of this trade with the U. States.

At the last dates from New Orleans, vegetation was unusually forward. On the fourth of April clover was 6 inches high. Immense quantities of produce were coming down the river.

A company of young men is forming in New York, for the purpose of procuring to some part of South America, there to form a settlement. The share to be advanced by each adventurer, for the purchase of a vessel, &c. is one hundred dollars.

Prophesy.—There is now exhibiting in Bonaparte's Egg, found at a farm house in Bordeaux, on which is this inscription, "This gives a notice that Napoleon Bonaparte will re-ascend the throne of France, Nov. 15, 1818."

The Canadaigua Repository of Tuesday, speaks of the fineness of wheat in that quarter look well.

The ice in the river St. Lawrence broke up before the city of Quebec on the 3d of May. Horses, carriages and cattle crossed the river the day of its breaking up.

The Hon. William Bachelier Colman, and John Fletcher, Esq. have left Quebec for the Indian Country, with a Proclamation, in the name of the Prince Regent, for healing the differences and contentions between the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies—commanding both parties to desist from hostile aggressions, and ordering restitution to be made on both sides, and all impediments to the free passage of traders to be removed.

FROM LAGUIRA.

Captain Harris, who arrived at this port on Saturday, informs us, that Barcelona was retaken by the Royalists on the 7th of April. There were about 600 Patriot troops in the place at the time, 300 of whom, with a number of women and children, retreated to the church, where they defended themselves for a considerable time, but were at last overpowered, and every soul put to the sword. Two of the Patriot officers, a major and a commandant, were afterwards brought into Laguiria and sent to Caracas, where they were shot.

The Patriot army under the command of Gen. Bolivar, consisting of from 5 to 6000 troops, was in the interior—and Gen. Morilla was within a day's march of Caracas. A general engagement was daily expected to take place. Two Patriot privateers, a brig and a schooner, had recently appeared off Laguiria. One of them was commanded by a captain Thompson. They had captured a Spanish felucca, having on board 600,000 dollars in specie. The felucca was bound from Porto Cavallo to Laguiria, and had on board a Mr. Spencer, of Baltimore, who was set at liberty. The privateers afterwards manied the felucca, and proceeded to Maricao, where they succeeded in cutting out several Spanish vessels.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE OF THE 7TH INST.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A company of United States' Artillery, from Charleston, commanded by Captain Donoho, reached this place on Monday evening last, on their way to Fort Scott. They are intended for the security of our frontier, on the side of East Florida; and, if necessary, to act against the hostile Creeks, whose recent depredations have occasioned much alarm in that quarter.

For some time past we have received no intelligence from the Upper or Lower Creeks—and from this circumstance we are induced to believe that these deluded fanatics have relinquished their hostile intentions, or that they are arranging a more extended plan of predatory warfare against our almost defenceless borders. It is strange that experience, which has written in characters of blood the futility of their attempts, and rolled back upon them the tide of destruction, should not yet have taught those frantic Savages a little wisdom, and induced them to second the benevolent policy of government, which has been invariably directed towards the promotion of their best interests.

The Indians in the state of New York have suffered severely during the last winter in consequence of the last year's crop of corn—their principal dependence for subsistence. One tribe of 700 persons who usually raise 7,000 or 8,000 bushels of corn in a season, raised last year not more than 56 bushels, dried in the ordinary way. By boiling the unripe corn, and drying it by the fire, they secured something more. The several tribes receive annuities from the State or U. States but they amount to no more than two or three dollars per man, and are entirely insufficient for procuring them a subsistence. They have therefore been dependent on the scanty charity of a few Missionaries and others for the means of preserving their lives through the winter. The number of the

six nations now in New York are stated as follows:

Senecas 2000; Cayugas 100; Onondagos 700; Tuscaroras 316; the Stockbridge tribe 400.

Wheat in the western part of New York wears a very fine appearance. It is said that it never looked better.

YORK (PA.) MAY 15. THE GRAIN.

We were almost disheartened at the prospect which our grain afforded, it had already begun to get extremely yellow, and becoming a prey to the fly—but the prospect has completely changed, we have had several heavy and refreshing showers, all nature has assumed a new appearance. The quantity of snow we had last winter has been peculiarly favorable to the grain in this country, as we know of none that has been frozen out, and should we have but an ordinary season from now until harvest, our crops of small grain will be abundant. The locusts have not made their appearance.

FROM THE WASHINGTON RECORDER.

Receipt for destroying Caterpillars on Fruit trees.

As soon as the nest of the Caterpillar makes its appearance; take a brush [or mop] with a handle sufficiently long to reach the nest on the trees; dip the brush [or mop] into a strong white-wash made of fresh stone lime, and rub the place where the nest is, sufficiently. This proves at once an effectual cure. My orchard last season was full of Caterpillars' nests until I used the white-wash which totally destroyed them, and I see no appearance of any Caterpillars in my orchard this season.

T. TROTTER.

THE CUT WORM.

It is stated that the Cut Worm has already become very destructive to the young Indian Corn. An easy remedy is said to be found in making a few holes with a sharp stick about the hill, into which the worms fall and are unable to get out. These holes, we are informed, have been found half filled with them in a single night, by those who have made the experiment.

Phil. paper.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

BUCK WHEAT.

As this description of grain has been but partially cultivated in Maryland and many of our farmers are but little acquainted with it; an old farmer offers the following observations:

Buck wheat delights in a mellow, dry & sandy soil, & should never be sown in wet, poachy ground. It should be sown about the 10th of July, and in land tolerable in heart. A shower of rain after the seed is sown, greatly promotes its growth, and it generally appears above ground in 5 or 6 days. About 8 weeks only brings it to maturity. The proper quantity to sow to the acre is from half a bushel to three pecks. If sown thick the plants cannot throw out under branches, and these are necessary to shelter the roots from the sun.

If the grain stands when ripe, it may be cradled, but when it has fallen, scythe must be used and the crop permitted to lie in the field about three days; then raked while the dew is on it prevent the grain from shedding, and may be immediately removed to the barn floor and threshed from the straw with great facility.

The meal from this truly valuable grain is too well known to need remark, and the demand for it far exceeds the quantity furnished in our markets. It is hoped that our farmers will give more attention to this crop, and that we may be less dependent upon our sister state [Pennsylvania] for supplies of an article so fully in our power.

AGRICOLA.

PREMATURE INTERMENT.

We extract the following from the Montreal Sun: A man of the name of Tessier of the parish of St. Anne, in the district of Three Rivers, supposed to be dead, was carried to Church about twenty-four hours after, where his funeral service was performed. He was then placed in the Charnel House, which is the ordinary custom in the country during the winter. About 8 days after it became necessary to open the Charnel House, & the coffin was found open, the feet were out, the hands were torn, the left hand grasped the right shoulder, & the body was turned upon the right side.

The name of Charnier [Charnel House] is given in this country to a large common grave where the dead are put during the winter, so as not to dig a grave for each body.

Columbian.

Gluttony of a French Priest & a Dutch Captain.

The Abbe Freshon was supposed to be the greatest glutton, at Oysters, in existence. A considerable bet was made that a Dutch captain of a trading vessel could surpass him. A breakfast was ordered for a dozen at the Roché de Cancale, at Paris, where the bet was to be decided. The Abbe ate one hundred and thirty eight dozen, (1656 oysters,) and then gave in; the Dutchman did not relax until he had eat one hundred & eighty six dozen (2232 oysters,) with which he drank eight bottles of white wine, and espying a fowl untouched, he ate it all, and drank two other bottles of wine.

BALTIMORE, MAY 21.

By the late advices from London, we learn, that the Income tax will be renewed as the Governmental Machine cannot run without this aid—and, that a tax of 20 per cent. will be laid on the property of all those families and persons who have gone to France, Italy, &c. in order to live more cheaply and comfortably.

The Parliament was to be dissolved, and a new one called [not chosen] to meet next session—it would be as well to keep the present set of members, as the next will be of the same complexion. The bug bear of sedition and insurrection, will aid the Minister's schemes, and the Borough Members can at all times, three to one, out number the County Members, even if they were freely chosen. As the people of England had so great a share in shackling the people of France, it is but justice that they themselves should feel the galling yoke of Legitimacy.

Extract of a letter from La Guayra to a house in this city, dated

"APRIL 23, 1817.

"On the 10th inst. we received advices of the capture of Barcelona by the Royalists, which does not give them any great advantage, as they only regained an empty town. Bolivar with the greater part of his army had evacuated it, marching into the interior, for the purpose, it is said, of forming a junction with the Patriot Gen. Ardenat, who is approaching from Santa Fee with a considerable army. Should they unite, it is probable they may attempt something that may again endanger the existing government. Barcelona is about 120 miles windward of this. The Garrison left by Bolivar [600 men] with about 120 women and children who had taken refuge within the walls of the fortified convent, were all indiscriminately put to death with the bayonet—two of the principal officers taken alive were brought here and publicly shot on the 18th inst. in fact it is now a war of extermination [and no class are exempt from its evils] no less disgraceful than it is destructive to every principle of obligation and humanity."

C. H. DOCK.

The British vessel Angelica, was lately foundered while on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, and all on board perished. Among these unfortunate persons were John James Armstrong, Esq. late American consul at Tenerife, and his family consisting of Mrs. Armstrong, children two nephews & servants. Mrs. A. was formerly Miss Dumeste, a native of this city.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE LEGATION OF PORTUGAL.

The port of Pernambuco, and the adjacent coast are effectually blockaded by the ships of war of H. M. F. Majesty The American ships are, therefore, warned not to venture navigating to them, because the law of nations relating to strict blockades will be rigorously enforced.

The Portuguese Consuls in the ports of the United States having been forbidden, in the King's name, by his Minister Plenipotentiary, to grant any consular papers to ships directed to that port, as long as it shall continue in a state of rebellion, information of it is given to all persons whom the knowledge of it may concern.

Not Int.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE 22D INST.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

By information lately received from a gentleman residing in Holland, it appears that the American Minister in that country has succeeded in procuring an ordinance regulating trade to the Island of Java, by which it is provided that foreign vessels, coming from that Island, are exempted the import duties, upon entering the ports of Holland and Belgium, upon producing evidence of their having paid the export duties at Batavia.

Upon the same authority we have the pleasure to state, that since the first of January, no other or higher tonnage duties are imposed upon American vessels in Dutch ports, than upon their own vessels.

COMPENDIOUS ARITHMETIC.

Mr. Uon Syngel, of Ghent, having employed ten years of intense study in order to simplify arithmetical calculations, has succeeded in decomposing, producing, and reducing, in one minute, by means of 12 figures, operations which required many hours and whole columns of figures and fractions. His method is applicable to money of all kinds.

The Supreme Congress of the Mexican Republic have voted to Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, their thanks for the disinterested, manly and generous sentiments he expressed on the floor of the House, for the welfare of that infant Republic.

Geo. Messenger.

The Albany Register, an able Republican paper, is discontinued—not for the want of subscribers, but for the non-payment of just dues.

A Georgia paper asserts, that Dr. Bibb, late a Senator in Congress from that State, has been appointed Governor of the Alabama Territory, which he has accepted. If so, continues the paper, Georgia has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

The Pittsburgh Mercury announces, that there are several cases of natural Small Pox in that city.



Republican Star.

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1817.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM FOULSON'S DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Paulson,

In your paper of Saturday last, I saw a distressing account of the ravages making by the Hessian Fly, in some parts of Virginia. I give you the following experiments, with their results, which you will please to publish: if any one shall think them so far worthy of notice as to improve upon them, and shall receive benefit from them, I shall feel happy in having communicated them.

A few years since, I had a field of wheat which was sown early and came forward flourishing towards the latter end of October I discovered it to be languishing, and a number of the stalks dying. Upon examination, it was discovered to be occasioned by the Hessian Fly. Having seen the effect of plaster paris on other insects, I immediately ordered my wheat to be sown with it—in two or three weeks it recovered its verdure, and I had a good crop.

The ensuing season I sowed a field adjoining my neighbour, who likewise sowed his adjoining field about the same time. In the beginning of April I sowed my wheat with clover seed; and without any view to the Fly, but merely for the benefit of my clover, about ten days or two weeks after, I sowed it with fine plaster. I had an excellent crop of wheat—my neighbour, with nothing but a fence between us, had his so much injured by the Fly, that he had not more than half a crop. The Fly has since left the neighbourhood, and I have had no occasion for further experiment. Possibly the season may be now too far advanced for the grain to receive benefit from the plaster, but I think it worth the trial.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Savannah, May 13.

We understand the following are the terms on which the Bank of the U. States obtained its Specie in England:

The Specie to be delivered in the U. States at 4s. 3d. sterling the dollar, within six months from January last, the time the contract was made, the payment secured by a deposit of United States' stock, at par, redeemable January, 1819, or at any earlier time, giving two months notice, interest at 5 per cent. commencing at the date of the contract.

We are also informed, that the paper of the Branch in this city was ready, and would probably be sent to Charleston, from whence it may be expected in the course of next week. The Branch only waits for the bills to come on, when it will commence business immediately.

Baltimore, May 22.

The late storms and earthquakes in different parts of Europe, are awful warnings to the whole world.—The huge masses of snow, avalanches, which cling to the mountains of Switzerland, have also been destructive, overwhelming whole villages and the inhabitants.—We are sorry to hear, that the Monks of St. Bernard have suffered in these terrible overwhelmings.—These benevolent fathers and their faithful dogs, are remarkable in the history of these mountains.—When Bonaparte passed them on his march to Italy, previous to the memorable battle of Marengo, he was so pleased with their active benevolence, that he settled a pension on these practical professors of Christianity, in order to enable them the better to support themselves in their secluded situation, and be the better able to assist travellers in their passage through these dreary regions.—It is ever to be lamented, that this celebrated man, who was both magnificent and magnanimous in many of his actions, should have swerved from the path of true glory, and by his unbounded ambition, have jeopardized the liberties of Europe.

ENGLISH POOR LAWS.

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, Mr. Curwen, member for Carlisle, gave a faithful picture of the present state of pauperism in England.—He said, that there were now at least two millions of people in a state of absolute poverty, depending on the bounty of the public, or maintained in parish poor-houses—that the Poor Rates, besides all the other numerous taxes, last year amounted to eight millions and a half, and would probably amount to ten millions this year.—A foreigner (said he) must look with astonishment on this vast sum, as few sovereigns had so great a revenue for all the purposes of their government.—But were the poor grateful for this support?—No—they were unhappy, discontented and dissatisfied.—From being a great agricultural country, we had become a great commercial country, with extensive conquest and colonies, and yet what have we made by this change?—Taxation, poverty and dissipation.—Enormous taxation had pressed down into the Gulf of Pauperism many of those who had formerly contributed to the relief of the poor.—In one parish there were 850 families receiving parish relief, yet the distress was every day increasing, and it was expected that the whole property of the parish would be insufficient to maintain the poor! A farmer of 200 acres, had been called upon to pay a guinea a day for the poor, and he expected to be called upon for double that sum.—The distress was become so general and oppressive, that many persons who had been endeavouring to maintain honourable feelings and independence, were themselves reduced to pauperism, after selling all they had, some for £50, some for £40, and some for £30!

This is no partial or exaggerated picture of the distress of the people of England—it is only a short epitome of Mr. Curwen's speech, taken from the London Courier, a paper not apt to expose the miserable condition of the country, or display the errors of its rulers.

Charleston, S. C. May 17.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

By an intelligent gentleman who arrived yesterday from Port-au-Prince, in the Dutch ship *Susannah*, we learn that about the 22 April, the American Consul, Mr. Taylor, left that place, having previously struck his flag and resigned his situation, on account of the cargo of an American brig having been condemned by Petion. What were the grounds of this condemnation, we have not learnt.

By the same source we gain the intelligence, that the Carthagénia (or Independent) privateersmen are much incensed at the Haytian government, in consequence of their having condemned and sold several Spanish prizes sent in by them. These cruizers had therefore declared and commenced hostilities against Petion, and it was understood they had already captured two or three schooners under the Haytian flag.

New-York, May 21.

The British Packet *Lady Wellington*, from Plymouth and Halifax, with the April mail, arrived at this port yesterday. The Packet sailed from London on the 17th ult. and of course does not bring so late advices from England as those by the Canton.

As we conjectured, the *Albany Register* is to be resuscitated, under the name of Mr. Clark, editor of the Watch-Tower, Cooperstown.

The ship *Gen. Washington*, brought a letter-bag from Hamburg. Among the packages were Despatches for Government. Lieutenant Menou, late aid-de-camp to Murat, King of Naples, arrived at Boston early in this month.

Some of the London and Liverpool papers of the middle of April, contain President Monroe's inaugural Address. The *Liverpool Advertiser* observes, "It is an exceedingly able and sensible Speech."

Norfolk, May 21.

WHEAT.

We have heard it stated that the *Wheat* generally in the lower part of this state promises to be more abundant this year than it has been for many years before. In some few instances the growth has been stunted, not, as has been reported, by the Hessian Fly, but owing to its having been sown so late in the season as to be prevented, by the frost, from taking root effectually. We mention this upon information, which, if it be correct, must in a great measure remove the apprehension of short crops, excited by the reported appearance of the Hessian Fly.

CENSUS OF RICHMOND.

A Census has just been taken (by order of the Common Hall) of the population of this city; and the result is thus reported:

In Jefferson Ward	5,107 souls
Madison	2,753
Monroe	5,479
Total population	14,339

Being between four and five thousand more than is enumerated in the Federal Census, of 1810.

The True American says: "For ourselves, we cannot conceive how a man of any feeling can take a paper from year to year, read it week after week with delight and improvement, and all the while neglect to furnish even a dollar to assist in defraying the vast expenses of its publication, or in rewarding the labour which renders it entertaining and instructive. We would suppose that every time he took the paper in hand, his memory would remind him of his delinquency, and his conscience reproach him with his injustice."

On Monday, (says a Vermont paper of the 22d ultimo,) Mrs. Cowten was delivered of four children, three boys and one girl, all likely to do well.

The Directors of the United States' Bank have given notice that the third and last instalment is payable on the first day of July next, part of which, agreeably to the charter, must be in gold or silver coin.

It is remarkable, that the present unusually cold weather for the season is attended with the same appearance of spots on the Sun, which were so much noticed last year early in May, when we experienced similar weather.

Fed. Gaz.

There has been a very rapid rise in the price of the stock of the Bank of the United States, or Bank Scrip as it is usually called.—The price in Philadelphia, on Saturday, was \$97 for 65 paid—to-day in this city the price is \$100.

Id.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND, May 23, 1817.

Joseph N. Gordon, Justice of the Peace, for Kent County.
Thomas Bailey and Charles Winchester, for Baltimore County.
Frederick Sudler, Judge of the Levy Court, Queen-Anns's County, vice B. Waters, resigned.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of my property in Easton, advertised to take place this day, is postponed until Tuesday the tenth day of June next, at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of three fieri facias, directed to the Sheriff of Caroline county, will be sold at the village of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, for cash only, one Negro Boy named James—taken as the property of Philip Porter, to satisfy the several claims of James G. Seth use of Jacob Dietz, Jacob Dietz & James G. Seth. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock and attendance given by

may 27 4 Wm. A. COOPER, Deputy S.H.

Doctor S. T. Kemp,

HAVING taken his residence in Easton, offers his professional services to the Public.

may 27 3

For sale.

ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, by Thomas Cheekman, living thereon.

Also, the FARM on which Mr. P. W. Steffen resided, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline county). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill-seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

RICHARD LOCKERMAN, N. B. The subscriber will attend at Denton on Tuesday the 5th of June, for the purpose of selling the above lands.

may 27

R. LOCKERMAN.

Land for sale.

A TRACT of LAND lying in Talbot county, on the head of Wye River, containing nine hundred acres, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Turner. It is adjoining the lands of Mr. Hindman and Mr. Hensley, on the post-road leading from Centerville to Easton, and about one and a half miles from Wye-Mill.

This tract is susceptible of division, and would be divided to suit purchasers. A further description of the premises is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can examine for themselves. Terms of sale and time when possession can be given, can be ascertained by application to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

may 27 6

NINIAN PINKNEY.

